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Korean Affairs Report

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24 APRIL 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH SAID ATTEMPTING TO DAMAGE ROK IMAGE ABROAD

SK030921 Seoul YONHAP in English 0916 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP)--North Korea is holding politically-oriented exhibitions in some neutral and pro-Pyongyang nations of Africa in an effort to damage South Korea's image abroad and to hamper the success of the 1988 summer Olympics, scheduled for Seoul, the NAEWOE PRESS, which monitors North Korean activities, reported Thursday.

In addition to bribing international sports figures, North Korea has set up various exhibitions that include far-fetched slanders against Seoul. Pyongyang'anti-South Korean activities are conducted in some neutral nations, such as Sweden, and in pro-North Korean countries, including Mozambique, Angola, and Benin, according to the NAEWOE PRESS.

The exhibitions depict the South Korean capital as a "den of diseases" or as a "politically uneasy region," NAEWOE reported.

The exhibitions are set up by organizations that Pyongyang established in those countries for the purpose of idolizing North Korea's Kim Il-song and his heir-apparent son, Kim Chong-il, and propagating North Korea's political ideology.

In return for setting up the propaganda exhibitions, the organizations have received considerable amounts of money from Pyongyang, according to NAEWOE.

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CSO: 4100/116

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RADIO CONDEMNS U.S. FOR SPREADING AIDS IN SOUTH

SK281340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Yong-nam: "Why Should They Undergo the Fear of Death?"]

[Text] AIDS is spreading rapidly in South Korea, causing a serious social problem.

The number of patients suffering AIDS in South Korea as officially announced by the puppets is 11,000. This figure is far less than the actual number. According to an article in SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper published in Los Angeles by Korean residents, an AIDS patient was discovered among the South Korean residents in January 1979 and researchers of the Medical College of Hanyang University began investigation. The results of the investigation revealed that the number of patients was estimated to be 500,000 to 600,000.

It is easy for us to see how enormously the number has increased up to the present. What is clear is that South Korea has become the area in the world with the largest spread of AIDS.

As has been reported, the disease called AIDS is the most disgraceful and fearful disease in the modern age. This disease, which leads, among mankind, to death after destroying the functions of the immune system, has a 100-percent mortality rate. Furthermore, the speed and rate of infection is very rapid and high. This disease is known to infect even subsequent generations, thus showing its dangerous and serious nature.

The fact that the people of the world call this disease the modern version of leprosy and a new extreme disaster is not accidental. This disease originated in the United States and is rampant in countries where sexual intercourse is conducted indecently. Now, the problem is how this disease came to reach South Korea and why it has spread so rapidly.

This is related to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppets' treacherous maneuvers. Those who spread AIDS in South Korea are the U.S. occupation rascals who live a corrupt and indecent life.

According to the results of investigation, 90 percent of the patients who were diagnosed as having AIDS from August 1982 to January 1983 were soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces serving at the U.S. Air Force bases in Osan and Kunsan.

However, the U.S. imperialists have not taken any measures to prevent the spread of AIDS in South Korea by their aggressor troops. Furthermore, they have unhesitatingly sent soldiers who were infected with AIDS to South Korea.

A U.S. imperialist aggressor rascal called Rogers, who was caught while stealing something in Tongduchon, was identified to be an AIDS patient when he was in South Korea in June 1982 and had been interred in a U.S. Army camp. However, he was again sent to South Korea last November.

Indeed, we cannot but be furious. What is more atrocious is that the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique is offering prostitutes to the U.S. imperialist aggressor rascals who are infected with AIDS while respectfully upholding them. The puppets have some 20,000 so-called entertainers standing by around the towns on the outskirts of military camps to be sexual playthings for the U.S. imperialist aggressor rascals. When the new U.S. imperialist aggressor troops swarmed into South Korea to participate in the "Team Spirit" exercise, the puppets offered these entertainers to them as their playthings.

Thus, a number of prostitutes were infected with AIDS by the U.S. imperialist aggressor rascals and they rapidly spread this disease to other people, thus causing the situation that exists today.

The puppet clique has dragged in foreign sensualists on a large scale while actively encouraging Kisaeng sightseeing and prostitution as good business. Thus, this disgraceful disease is being further spread.

The criminal act of the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which reduced South Korea to a place where the fear of death is heavily cast by offering South Korea to the foreign sensualists, including the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, as their amusement grounds in order to gratify its own ambition for power and seek its own wealth and fame, will never be tolerated.

Despite this, the puppets are attempting to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. This shows that they are frantically running amok to achieve their impure aims even if foreign sportsmen and tourists will be infected with this disgraceful disease.

Noting that if one goes to South Korea, one will die after being infected with a modern version of leprosy, the peoples of the world raised their voices calling for refraining from going to South Korea. This is quite natural.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should be sternly punished for the criminal act of disgracing the national dignity and causing the fear of death by spreading this disgraceful incurable disease in South Korea.

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CSO: 4110/044

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REORGANIZATION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL REVIEWED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 463, 29 Nov 85 pp 1C-6C, 1C

[Unattributed article: "Drastic Reorganization of the State Administration Council Structure; Twelve Economic Departments Combined Into Six Committees"]

[Text] Seoul-Naewoe--Recently, North Korea drastically restructured the economic departments of its administrative executive organization, the State Administration Council and, at the same time, also conducted a partial cabinet reorganization.

On 19 November at the combined conference of the Party Political Bureau and the People's Central Committee, presided over by Kim Il-song, the State Administration Council was reorganized into a more unified structure. The existing Ministry of Metal Industry and the 1st and 2d Ministries of Machine Industry were united into the Metal and Machine Industry Committee, as departments in similar economic categories were absorbed into single committees.

In particular, the existing Ministry of Metal Industry and the 1st and 2d Ministries of Machine Industry were united and formed the Metal and Machine Industry Committee; the Light Industry Committee and the Ministry of Chemical Industry united and formed the Chemical and Light Industry Committee; and the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Building Materials Industry united and formed the Construction and Building Materials Industry Committee. Also, the Ministry of Mining Industry, the Ministry of Coal Industry, and the Ministry of Resource Development combined into the Extraction Industry Committee; the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation combined and formed the Transportation Committee; and the Ministry of Power Industry was reorganized as the Power Industry Committee.

The essence of this reorganization states that, of the organizations subordinate to the State Administration Council, 12 economic departments holding the title "ministry" were absorbed into six "committees."

In this way the State Administration Council, which until now was composed of 13 committees, 20 ministries, and 1 council, for a total of 34 departments, as a result of this reorganization reduced its composition to 15 committees, 10 ministries, and 1 council, for a total of 26 departments.

The result of this reorganization of the State Administration Council is a great expansion compared with the organization of the sixth cabinet (7 committees and 21 departments in 1978), formed prior to the Second 7-Year Plan; however, in comparison with the organization with which the seventh cabinet (1982) set sail, 15 committees and 18 departments, it shows a return to the original form.

Also, the background of this structural reorganization is that while the Second 7-Year Plan was in progress, as the seventh cabinet commenced, a reorganization by subdividing some of the economic departments was carried out, but the results were not spectacular. Instead, it was observed that the reorganization induced factors that brought ill-affected the execution of the economic plan.

Specifically, as the structure of the State Administration Council became excessively fragmented, the policies were not carried out, and a managed command organization was not established. In order to minimize other inefficiencies, economic departments were united around committees.

In the end, this phase of the State Administration Council reorganization can be regarded as an advance line-up of the administrative executive structure in preparation for the Third 7-Year Economic Plan, which is scheduled to be promoted in 1986. It follows that in the future, in regards to the promotion of North Korea's Third 7-Year Plan, at least to the execution of economic policies, as the central departments concentrate their efforts on planning coordination management, it appears that the tendency to transfer on a large scale the duty of carrying out actual business to the so-called provincial administrations and economic leadership councils and similar regional administrative organs will be reflected.

North Korea also carried out personnel changes accompanying the reorganization of the State Administration Council. In the newly-established Metals and Machinery Industry Committee, First Vice Premier Yon Hyong-mok was appointed to the additional post of committee chairman, as were Vice Premier An Sung-hak with the Chemical and Light Industry Committee and Vice Premier Hyon Mu-kwang with the Construction Committee. Also, Yi Kil-song was appointed as Transportation Committee chairman, and current head of the North Korean delegation to the North-South Red Cross talks Yi Chong-yul was appointed as minister of public health. In addition, Extraction Industry Committee Chairman Hong Si-hak, Power Industry Committee Chairman Yi Chichan, and Fisheries Committee Chairman Kim Yun-sang were kept in their posts.

North Korea prior to this personnel reorganization of the State Administration Council last 2 October, through the joint meeting of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the People's Central Committee, also replaced many personnel holding key posts. So this year alone, the personnel of the State Administration Council were shifted twice.

Details of the personnel changes in the State Administration Council carried out in October are: Yong Hyong-muk was appointed first vice premier;

An Sung-hak was appointed vice premier and Light Industry Committee chairman; Kim Pok-sin was appointed vice premier and Foreign Trade Committee chairman, and Paek Hak-rim was appointed minister of Public Security. Also, it became known that former First Vice Premier Ch'oe Yong-rim and Vice Premier Kim Hwan were removed from their posts and transferred to other duties.

What is notable in these personnel shifts of the State Administration Council is that by having party technocrats such as Yon Hyong-mok, An Sung-hak, Kim Pok-sin, and Hyon Mu-kwang as vice premiers and economic departments heads, the party has built a systematic personnel structure that is capable of carrying out party policies quickly and efficiently.

Also, in the course of the individual changes of some members of the State Administration Council, the advancement of former party officials was prominently visible. In addition, Kim Pong-wol, who was appointed minister of labor administration in January of this year, was party responsible secretary of Hwang-uk Province, and Pak Yong-sok (party director), who briefly served as Transportation Committee chairman in September, and Yi Kil-song (Hamnam Province party responsible secretary), who received a promotion in the recent reorganization, were both party officials.

Moreover, in the changes of important office-holders within the State Administration Council, former Vice Premier and Foreign Trade Committee Chairman Kong Chin-tae was transferred to the position of People Service Committee chairman; Yi Cha-pang replaced Ch'oe Chae-ik as State Science and Technology Committee chairman; Kim Yun-sang replaced Ch'oe Kwang as Fisheries Committee chairman, and Yi Mong-ho replaced Kim Po-sup as chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Also, Kim Tu-yong, who served as vice premier and minister of Construction Industry at the beginning of the seventh cabinet, died at the age of 62, and the news was conveyed that Yi Chong-mok, former director of the First Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, died in a traffic accident.

Reflecting upon this year's reorganization of the State Administration Council and changes in personnel, one can predict that North Korea will carry out next year's Third 7-Year Plan, consolidate party-government bonds, and concentrate efforts to lay a firm foundation for and justify Kim Chong-il's succession using Premier Kang Song-san's cabinet as the base.

Post-Reorganization Table of Organization of the State Administration Council
(19 November 1985)

(15 Committees, 10 Departments, 1 Council)

1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kim Yong-nam)
2. State Planning Committee (Hong Song-yong)
3. Extraction Industry Committee (reorganized) (Hong Si-hak, no change)
4. Metal and Machine Industry Committee (reorganized) (Yon Hyong-mok, new)
5. Foreign Trade Committee (Kim Pok-sin)

6. Agricultural Committee (Kim Chang-chu)
7. Fisheries Committee (Kim Yun-sang, no change)
8. Transportation Committee (Yi Kil-song, new)
9. Ministry of Building Material (Kim Tae-kuk)
10. Ministry of Forestry (Kim Chae-yol)
11. Chemical and Light Industry Committee (reorganized) (An Sung-hak, new)
12. Academy of Sciences (Chong Ki-chol)
13. People Service Committee (Kong Chin-tae)
14. Ministry of Culture and Art (Yi Ch'ang-son)
15. Ministry of Foreign Trade (Ch'oe Chong-kun)
16. Ministry of Communications (Kim Yong-ch'ae)
17. Power Industry Committee (reorganized) (Yi Chi-chan, no change)
18. Ministry of External Economic Affairs (Chong Song-nam)
19. Ministry of Labor Administration (Kim Pong-wol)
20. Ministry of Finance (Yun Ki-chong)
21. State Science and Technology Committee (Yi Cha-pang)
22. State Construction Committee (Kim Ung-sang)
23. Land and City Administration Committee (Pak Im-t'ae, died 6 Nov, unknown)
24. Education Committee (Choe Tae-pok)
25. Construction Material Industry (reorganized) (Hyon Mu-kwang, new)
26. Ministry of Public Health (Yi Chong-yol)

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP CONVENTION, ELECTIONS REPORTED

Election of Vice Presidents Detailed

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 2 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] On 1 August, after repeated problems surrounding the election of vice presidents, the NDP's [NKDP] Party Convention ended with the selection of four vice presidents.

The trouble began at around 2 pm, about half way through vote counting that was being carried out after the 1st ballot for vice president which had begun at 2:35 pm.

The ballot boxes were opened about 4:05 pm, and after about 1 hour had passed, when vote counters transmitted their midway vote counting results--results which had concluded that CPD vice presidential candidates Ch'oe Hyong-u, I Chung-jae and Yang Sun-sik and independent candidate I K-t'aek had all achieved a plurality of votes--to the control center of their faction, the meeting was adjourned in a commotion with cries of "we have been cheated" from the non-CPD camp.

At one time, someone shouts "submit an alternate proposal". At 7:20 pm, when the meeting was resumed, a non-CPD assemblyman, Kim Yong-bae, took the floor and explained that an agreement had been made to establish a five member judging committee for revision of the party constitution and to have three vice presidential candidates recommended by the CPD and three vice presidential candidates recommended by the non-CPD side elected.

At this time, when delegates for I Ki-t'aek shouted at and taunted him, saying such things as "is it up to the delegates to decide?," Assemblyman Kim stepped down from the platform before he was finished speaking and at 7:27 pm. Party Convention Chairman Song declared the meeting adjourned by saying "by the power vested in me as Chairman, I adjourn the meeting."

At around 5:40pm, President I Min-u, Chou Yon-ha, Ch'oe Hyong-u, Kim Dong-yong, Pak Yong-man, Hwang Myong-su and others of the CPD side sat down together with I ch-ol-sung, Kim Chae-kwang, Han Kon-su, Kim Su-han, Kim Ok-son and others of the non-CPD side, and began the task of mediating the difference of opinion between the two factions that resulted from the vice presidential elections.

President I expressed his regret by saying "I am sorry that the promise wherein the CPD side would first choose three vice presidents and then the non-CPD side would choose three vice presidents was not kept."

Following this, Assemblyman Kim Dong-yong and Ch'oe Hyong-u of the CPD side stated that "it is not true that we (SangDoDong faction) directed that candidate I Ki-t'aek be voted for" and demanded from the non-CPD side that they "submit an alternate proposal explaining what should have been done."

Kim Ok-son attacked the CPD side by saying "because the CPD has turned its back on political trust it must submit a solution" and by freely using such words as "traitor," "fraud," etc., and at one time a tense atmosphere full of shouting, etc. persisted.

While negotiations among representations of all circles of the CPD and non-CPD side were going on, unconfirmed rumors that the CPD side submitted a proposal that the fixed numbers of vice presidents be increased by one, that the non-CPD side demanded that the fixed number of vice presidential candidates be increased by two--both of which were to be given to the non-main-stream side and then elected, that the CPD side proposed that two non-CPD side candidates be designated vice presidents and the remaining one candidate be designated Vice Chairman of the Assembly, Secretary General or other high ranking party position, etc. spread, but the two sides could not reach any point of agreement and at 6:40 pm negotiations broke off.

Charge each other in accounting for cause of defeat: At around 5:20 pm, non-CPD members including Assemblymen I ch'ol-sung, Kim Chae-kwang, Sin Do-hwan, Han Gon-su, Kim Su-han, No Sung-hwan, Kim Ok-son, Kim Yong-bae, Kim Byong-su, etc. left the convention center, gathered in the employee's office of the Sejong Cultural Center and deliberated a countermeasure.

At this place, Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang called Assemblyman I Ch'ol-sung to account by saying "we have arrived at this result because when I was not present you made an agreement with I Min-u on the method of casting ballots whereby the 'CPD would go first and the non-CPD side would follow'."

In response to this, Assemblyman I Ch'ol-sung deplored the betrayal of the CPD while saying "when one is robbed, even his dog does not bark, it is preposterous (I did not suspect anything)."

After this, Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang, No Sung-hwan and other showed their willingness to face a second vote when they said "what can one do about a decision the delegates arrived at by voting?," but Assemblyman Kim Ok-son emphasized he would not participate in a second vote when he said "those who cause a problem must solve it. Because the CPD side broke its promise they must come up with a plan for solving this problem."

After this, from 9:50 pm on, they gathered in Room 1601 of the Sorin Hotel and attempted to deliberate a countermeasure for the second vote, but first they were faced with internal strife centered around placing blame for the defeat.

As soon as Kim Chae-kwang began to continue to question the acceptance of the CPD's "CPD first and the non-CPD follows" method of electing vice presidents, Assemblyman Kim Su-han asked, "at a gathering presided over by the President, would there be anyone who believed he would break his promise?" He elucidated by asking "within a party, a promise made on the basis of trust can not be put to writing can it?," but Assemblyman I Ch'ol-sung, on the contrary counterattacked Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang by asking "before Assemblyman Sin Do-hwan resigned why did Assemblyman No Sung-hwan make a pamphlet?"

After much loud talk, Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang apologized saying "we must all honestly reflect on our own mistakes and blunders, I have poured out all the things that in the past I wanted to say but did not because I thought we should press forward in a non main-stream union based on harmony," and Assemblyman Sin suggested that "if we are all finished, since we have disclosed everything, let us deliberate tomorrow's problem."

At 11:17pm all of the non main-stream factions finally discussed whether they would or would not accept the remaining two vice presidential seats and Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang indirectly hinted at his intention to acquiesce by saying "there is no reason not to recognize the four vice presidents decided on by the delegates."

In response to this, Assemblymen I Ch'ol-sung, Kim Su-han, Sin Do-hwan, Kim Ok-son and others, saying they "could not submit to the results of political gaming by the CPD," emphasized they would not execute their party rights.

But, the non-CPD side, fearing criticism that they were breaking up the party, agreed to participate in the party convention though they did decide to announce the resignation of the three non-CPD side vice presidential candidates.

At 1:00 am, after the conference of non-CPD representatives of all circles had finished, Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang explained that "for the second vote, even if the CPD side increases the number of vice presidents by one, designates it to the non main-stream side and then elects three members for us, we will not accept."

Let us push on with things as they are: On the other hand, if one looks at the progress of the convention, at 1:18 am, immediately after the presidential election was finished, Kim Su-han of the non-CPD side approached President I at the platform and requested that the convention be adjourned so that negotiations for working out a compromise on the method of electing vice presidents could be held, whereupon the two factions discussed this problem in the VIP room.

At this time, the CPD side reached a compromise with the non-CPD side by stipulating that voting would be based on a successive entry plurality method, that of the six vice presidents chosen, first three candidates from the CPD side would be chosen and in a second vote three candidates from the non-CPD side would be chosen, that the CPD side, on seeing the results of the sincere support of the non-CPD side in the 1st vote, would, in the 2nd vote, fully support the candidates of the non-CPD side, etc.

But when the convention was resumed, the CPD side informed Vice President I Ki-t'aek that "since we have agreed to elect three CPD side vice presidential candidates first, quickly make a round of the delegates' seats and appeal to them to write your name in too."

The convention finished and from around 8 pm on the factions of the CPD met separately at Kim Yong-sam's Sangdodong private residence and Kim Dae-chung's office and deliberated countermeasures.

After the convention was adjourned, Floor Leader Kim Dong-jong, So Sok-chae, Kim Dong-chu, Kim Dok-yong and others of the Sangdodong faction went straight to Sangdodong and carefully deliberated a countermeasure but could not reach a conclusion, and the feeling at the meeting was dominated by the hardline approach that they "push on with things as they are."

One participant explained that "in as much as I Ki-t'aek is, strictly speaking, a case of a non-CPD member elected vice president, at the convention tomorrow, there is nothing we can do except elect two non-CPD vice presidents."

They celebrate the election of 2 of their faction members as vice presidents: a 12 member committee of the leading members of the Tonggyodong faction also celebrated the election as vice presidents of I Chung-jae and Yang Sun-sik from their faction over a dinner of Chinese food at Kim Dae-chung's office.

But the Tonggyodong side, while concluding that "the results of today's convention grew out of defects in the organizational administration of the Sangdodong side," we are of the opinion that the Sangdodong side is basically responsible for any problems in operation of the convention in the future.

At this meeting, Kim Dae-chung is rumored to have expressed his displeasure with the fact that the number of votes President I received was less than expected and with the difference in the number of votes among the CPD candidates for vice president.

But Kim Yong-sam premised his remarks about the vice presidential election by saying "it is both good and natural that Assemblyman I Ki-t'aek be elected," and hinted at what his intentions were in one of the provisions of the "three party agreement"--namely, the restrictions on qualifications for vice president--by disclosing "Assemblyman I's participation in the CPD' solidarity rally was authorized beforehand," and he said he would help him.

On the other hand, on the evening of 1 August, among the members of the CPD side who were elected vice presidents, Ch'oe Hyong-u of the Sangdodong faction paid a courtesy call to Kim Dae-chung, and I Chung-jae and Yang Sun-sik of the Tonggyodong faction paid courtesy calls to Kim Yong-sam, and Assemblyman Yu Han-yol, who put up a good fight and received 215 votes on balloting during the first day, visited Kim Yong-sam.

NKDP's Elections Cause Friction

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Dissatisfied with the results of the party convention vice presidential elections on 1 August, the NKDP's non-CPD coalition withdrew their three candidates for vice president and boycotted the elections on 2 August, and with this the NKDP fell into serious internal turmoil.

In the vice presidential elections of 1 August, the CPD and non-CPD had promised to divide voting into two sessions and elect three vice presidents recommended by each of the opposing sides, but in the first vote when I Ki-t'aek, who had been recommended by neither side, was elected, the non-CPD declared that the CPD had betrayed it and decided to boycott a second vote.

The result of the first vote was that those recommended by the CPD, Ch'oe Hyong-u(565), I Chung-jae(487) and Yang Sun-sik(463), all received more than a plurality of votes and were elected, and I Ki-t'aek received 448 votes and also was elected.

Once this happened, the non-CPD, which had now lost one of the seats originally allocated, declared that "the CPD had turned its back on political trust and purposely supported I Ki-t'aek," and demanded that the CPD side "change party rules so that the non-CPD could also elect four members as the CPD had already done or guarantee a three-to-three balance by forcing one of the four members elected in the first vote to resign."

The CPD and non-CPD continued to carry out negotiations during the evening of 1 August and on the morning of 2 August, but negotiations broke off with the two sides facing off, the CPD asserting "the election of I Ki-t'aek was the will of the delegates and any unprincipled compromise to increase the number of vice presidents to comply with one's convenience is not possible," and the non-CPD asserting "admit your breach of promise and keep your promise of a three-to-three ratio."

After negotiations broke off, at the convention on 2 August, the non-CPD withdrew the candidates they had recommended, Kim Su-han, No Sang-hwan and Kim Ok-son, and rejected a second vote.

By means of an explanation given that day, the three non-CPD candidates declared that "we resign our candidacy and follow the party as simple members but we advise the CPD to realize a responsible politics that will restore trust" and said that "even if the party convention elects us as vice presidents, we will resign."

The non-CPD further disclosed that they did not care about the four vice presidents already elected or even if the CPD elected a few more, but in the event the CPD tried to force a vote, they would participate in the convention but not vote.

In response to this, the CPD took the position that the election of the remaining two vice presidents could either be decided on by a screening committee consisting of President I Min-u, candidate for President Kim Chae-kwang and Party Convention Chairman Song Won-yong or be entrusted to the Committee on Political Affairs as an ex post facto measure, and if the non-CPD decided to resign the candidacies, it would not vote on the two seats and adjourn the convention.

Number of Votes Garnered

President	I Min-u(CPD)	471*
	Kim Chae-kwang(non-CPD)	354
Vice President	Ch'oe Hyong-u(CPD)	565*
(1st vote)	I Chung-jae(CPD)	487*
	Yang Sun-sik(CPD)	463*
	I Gi-t'aek	448*
	Kim Su-han(non-CPD)	73
	No Sung-hwan(non-CPD)	167
	Kim Ok-son(non-CPD)	163
	Yu Han-yol	215

* = elected

13222/12624

CSO: 4107/266

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS DETAINED AT GRAND DEBATE

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Nov 85 p 11

[Text] Suspecting them of violating the assembly and demonstration law, (Article 3, Paragraph 2, Demonstrations and Instigations), the police decided to request arrest warrants on the afternoon of the 22d for Kim Pyong-o (50 years of age), deputy secretary of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD); So Ho-sok (50 years of age), director of the CPD's human rights division; Yi Hyop (57 years of age), director of the human rights division of the Democratic Constitutional Government Research Institute; Han Yong-ae (48 years of age), director of the human rights division of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP); and Yi Chong-nam, member of the standing committee of the CPD, who participated in the "National Student Federation All-peoples' Grand Debate on Current Issues," held at Seoul National University on 21 November.

The police also plan to arrest Yu Hyo-sung, deputy director of the propaganda department of the CPD, (who is also wanted by the police) as soon as his participation in the debate is confirmed.

Around 4 pm on 21 November at the close of the meeting at Seoul National University, four opposition leaders, including Kim Pyong-o, were led away from the gates of the university and taken to the Kwanak Police Station where they were questioned throughout the night about their attendance at the meeting and what they said there.

A police official stated that of the six opposition leaders, Kim Pyong-o, deputy secretary of the CPD, received a visitor, a student at Seoul National University, in the CPD office on the 20th and was invited personally by the student to the forum. Yi Hyop and others also received invitations on the same day, which was brought to them by the Seoul National University student, and attended the forum at Seoul National University. Thus, they all violated the assembly and demonstration law.

The police said that the three, Kim Pyong-o, Yi Hyop, and Han Yong-ae, spread rumors and made seditious remarks such as "the present constitution is a constitution for dictatorship and for the privileged class" and "I am here to stand in front of and to join the ranks struggling to overthrow the dictatorship."

A police official said: "In the case of Kim P yong-o, in spite of his status as a defendant under indictment without detention on suspicion of having instigated the students with Assemblyman Pak Chan-chong in front of Korea University earlier, he is again involved in instigating students. This activity should be most strictly dealt with according to the law."

On the other hand, those four opposition figures who were led away by the police stated as follows: "Since the National Student Federation is a student organization engaged in the democratization movement, it cannot be viewed as an illegal organization. As the National Student Federation plans to hold a 'Grand People's Forum,' I only attended the meeting as a politician to find out what their demands are."

Details of Comments in Question

Kim Pyong-o: "The present constitution is a constitution only for the military and the privileged class, and therefore it must be repealed."

"Taking as examples a few such cases of large-scale illegal loans as in the cases of Chang Yong-ja and Myong Sung, the regime currently in power is the most corrupt government."

"The present regime is detaining and torturing the leaders of the democratic movement."

"I came here to join the student movement to fight for democracy."

Yi Hyop: "The existing constitution is only for the privileged class. There has to be a constitution which is for all the people."

Han Yong-ae: "Ho In-hoe (22 years of age, senior, politics and diplomacy), chairman of the Three People's Struggle Committee of the National Student Federation, and Kim Kun-tae, chairman of the Democratic Youth League, who are under detention have been subjected to all sorts of torture in the interrogation process."

"The people should be fully informed about the details of the student democratization movement."

"The existing constitution must be repealed."

12474/12624

CSO: 4107/040

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U CALLS ON DJP TO DROP 1989 REVISION PLAN

SK020057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, indicated yesterday that his party would agree on the formation of a special House Committee on the Constitution if the ruling party drops the 1989 time frame for the revision of the basic law.

He told reporters, "If they insist on constitutional change in 1989 under the pretext of first staging the Olympics, there can be no discussion. Aside from this, there is no reason for us to reject the formation of the committee."

The creation of the special committee has been the most crucial political question of late. The ruling and opposition parties have been at odds over its name and the period of its existence, being basically split on when the basic law should be rewritten.

The DJP maintains that the Constitution may be revised in 1989 while the NDP holds fast to its demand for the revision of the basic law within this year.

"The formation of the special committee and the constitutional amendment itself depends on how sincere the rival parties are on the revision issue," he said.

Asked if his remarks mean that the party's position to revise the law in 1986 is changeable, he said, "If the panel is created unconditionally, we will have to find a mutually-acceptable term on the deadline for the revision, either 1986 or 1989, in the panel."

The NDP leader's remarks differed from the party's "final line" that the panel can be formed only on the condition that the basic law should be revised in 1986.

It is not clear yet whether Rep Yi bared his views after consultations with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

Sources at the ruling and opposition parties hinted yesterday that a "high-level" talks was being promoted to discuss the current political situation involving the constitutional amendment issue.

Rep No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, meanwhile said that "there will be an occasion for the party leaders to get together during the on-going special House session."

He indicated that Speaker Yi Chae-hyong may arrange the meeting of party leaders.

The party leaders, if their meeting is held, are expected to discuss the criminal indictment of 17 NDP lawmakers, involved in the House violence, the amendment of the Assembly Law and the release of persons who were arrested in demonstrations and labor disputes.

/12766

CSO: 4100/108

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON'S SOCIAL PURIFICATION MOVEMENT RENEWED

Movement's Second Phase Initiated

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 27 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] In the appreciation of the social purification movement national convention, which was held on 27 November at Sejong Cultural Hall in Seoul, President Chon Du-hwan said, "We have come to the point of time where we must build a truly advanced society in all areas, including political, economic and social, within the next several years upon such historic events as a peaceful turnover of political power and the Seoul Olympics," and said, "The second phase of the social purification movement, which will develop upon entering such a transition stage, should place a greater emphasis on concluding the tasks of the first phase aimed at scraping out the still remaining irrationality and social ills, and on consciousness reform movement through which a new view of value is firmly established and put to practice."

"The rapid development of industrial society, seeking productivity and efficiency, changes the traditional consciousness structure and life style; thus, we must face up to a great deal of ill effects and abuses being derived. Casting a shadow of dishonesty, distrust and disorder in parts of our society are the mammonism and the wasteful trend which only respect material value, the evasion of law and the rough-and-ready method in which only the end justifies the means, and the egoism and factionalism which only stick to private interests," said President Chon.

"Such abuses are not only our own problem but also a common counter-function among modern industrial societies. In order for a society to grow, a radical treatment is necessary before such a pathological condition becomes an inveterate disease," stressed President Chon.

"A disorder in the value structure could put a society into dangers of trouble and setback despite the outward growth and development. [The next sentence is omitted because its part is missing in the original], stressed President Chon."

"The social purification movement, which started in the early 80's as a task of scraping out the social disorder and irrationality, resulted in an

eye-catching clean-up in and around our lives. Not only the influential corruptions but all kinds of systematic irregularities and social ills were markedly reduced, and the inflationary psychology is wiped out as a result of the three negative psychology movements, thereby developing into a consciousness reform movement wherein the negative elements of people's consciousness are washed away," said President Chon.

Accomplishment, Organization Reviewed

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Nov 85 p 3

[Commentary by Yi Su-kun: "From Physical Purification to Internal Reform"]

[Text] The 1985 social purification movement national convention was held on 27 November to evaluate and reflect on the past 5 years' progress and to grope for the future directions of the movement, which started unusually under an emergency situation in October 1980.

This movement arose when the fifth republic government was newly established and gave leadership to the Social Purification Committee, a government organization for audit and inspection, to eliminate social irrationalities among all kinds of difficult problems of the emergency situation.

Thus, it seems inevitable that this movement mass-produced sharp-sword measures against the government and the people during its early phase.

According to the Committee's self-evaluation, the 5 years of activities by the Social Purification Committee resulted in: a reduction in grafting, solicitation and irrationality by the high-ranking public offices and power organizations and a gradual improvement in the public officials' handling of businesses as well as their attitudes toward public services; a reduction in social ills including the illegal extracurricular work and an improvement in street and stadium order; and a gradual advancement of citizens' consciousness in criticizing irregularities and irrationalities.

A concrete look at the results of the past 5 years of the purification movement certainly reveals visible effects.

With its basic objective "to establish an honest government and a faithful image of public officials," by the end of June 85 the public community purification movement took disciplinary actions against 37,624 people connected with irrational activities, required improvements in 13,335 cases under all sorts of systems, and designated 15 places, which receive a great deal of solicitation because of their particular nature of public services, as a model organization for rejecting solicitations.

The 37,624 public officials, who were submitted to disciplinary action during the elimination of irrationalities, mainly came from such areas connected directly with public services as construction, fire service, health and sanitation, transportation, police, finance, etc.

The system improvements show a huge total of 13,335 cases including: improved personnel system in 2,451 cases; elimination of solicitation in 4,572 cases; delegation of power in 3,396 cases; improved public services in 3,651 cases; and the rest in 1,529 cases.

Besides, the public-opinion poll regarding civil affairs officials shows that the degree of public offices' integrity (base = 100) has been gradually rising from 62.1 in 1982 to 62.2 in 1983 and 68.3 in 1984, thereby approaching the target number 75.

Still more evident is the purification in general community, which placed controls on 1,176,304 hooligans and hoodlums as of the end of October 1985. Especially, in the educational areas, those exposed in connection with illegal extracurricular work were 2,109, and those with irrational school allocation were 1,504, and 3,087 school area hoodlums were given special guidance. Some comment that the severe control over extracurricular work was the Purification Committee's biggest visible outcome.

Moreover, continuous control has been applied to those that harm social morals, including 2,591 cases of sales fraud among brokers in legal circles and shopping lots, 11 cases of irrational studying abroad, 1,747 cases of irrational employment agencies, 441 cases of swindle by influential classes, 10,677 cases of corruption, prostitution, and sham or inferior goods, and 847 cases of abnormal business activities.

Analytically, such clearly visible results could be due largely to the strong physical measures taken during the early phase of the purification.

A great deal of accomplishment in consciousness reform movement, which proceeded parallel with purification the movement, is also made clear by the Purification Committee. Upon its perceiving the importance of the consciousness reform, including corruption mentality, disorder mentality and inflationary psychology, the Purification Committee formed individual committees by the groups of region, work place and school, and spread the self-purification movement. The number of Committee members, including work places, comes to 600,000 nationwide, and especially, recently the regional members have been sharply rearranged to give a restart with 170,000 members, while 245 regional council bureaus were established throughout the country in cities, provinces, counties, and districts.

However, considering that the Opposition party has recently shown at the National Assembly its skeptical view about retaining the Purification Committee, some point out that the Committee should not take an easy attitude just because of its large members, and that it should display its positive functions in such national-scale events as the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

From this, the Purification Committee's position is positively viewed insofar as it now plans to turn to the public consciousness reform movement upon this convention from the main direction of the movement's first phase, which was to eliminate irrationalities and social ills.

This is because a forced purification movement will eventually hit its limit once a given stage has been reached. Thus, the Social Purification Committee's immediate task is to prepare the atmosphere and conditions wherein community members can voluntarily participate in the purification movement toward an advanced society.

As the Committee pointed out, it would be a difficult task without the initiatives of high-ranking public officials and community leaders. Just how the Purification Committee will gain general cooperation from the public, while showing visibly the consciousness reform of the "high-class society members," seems to remain as a future task.

13095/9435

CSO: 4107/072

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL EXPRESSES REGRET OVER KWANGJU DEMONSTRATIONS

SK020136 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Anachronistic Agitation"]

[Text] A close examination of our country's challenging realities leads undeniably to the conclusion that we cannot afford to allow any social unrest. It is, therefore, regrettable to see some politicians stirring such unrest merely to promote partisan interests.

Last Sunday the opposition New Korea Democratic Party instigated illegal, chaotic street demonstrations in Kwangju under the pretext of establishing a city chapter for their campaign to collect signatures for constitutional amendment. This followed a similar demonstration in Pusan a week before.

We cannot help wondering why the opposition party has been resorting to agitation, an approach that is incompatible with its professed goal of "democratization." If this is not mere rhetoric, then the opposition must first honor the rule of democracy; it must abide by the laws and the parliamentary system under which its members were National Assembly. Otherwise, it will be unable to escape the criticism that it is willing to seize the reins of power through any means, even revolutionary.

The NKDP must be aware that the silent majority of this nation's citizens do not want their country to be engulfed again by chaos, as happened in 1980. Whatever excuse the NKDP may produce, the party cannot shun responsibility for any regrettable consequences resulting from its anachronistic agitating of the people. The NKDP itself could fall a victim to such undesirable consequences.

Now the assembly is in session and lawmakers are having to deal with national affairs on the parliamentary floor. Moreover, the ruling camp has offered to set up an ad hoc parliamentary committee to handle the issues concerning the Constitution.

The oppositionists, therefore, must first try to find a solution to their demands within the house. Despite the availability of this lawful means, they have opted to undertake actions unauthorized under the nation's law provisions, even while the assembly session is under way.

In its rallies in Pusan and Kwangju, the NKDP aired over high-powered speakers a taped speech of Kim Tae-chung, who is prohibited from political activities because of his suspended prison term. This was a flagrant violation of the pertinent laws and an act of triggering popular disturbance.

Promoters of the sign-in campaign must refrain from agitating people in the streets. Instead, the cause of our parliamentary politics should be better upheld. This is the only practical option open to them for achieving their goals, unless they are interested in causing social unrest for their own partisan sake.

/12766

CSO: 4100/108

24 April 1986

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION, POWER TRANSFER ISSUE DEBATED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly Steering and Management Committee held a meeting on the night of 27 November to discuss the opposition's proposal for a special constitutional amendment committee, and arguments for and against the proposal between the ruling party and the opposition continued until dawn the next day.

Assemblymen Yi Ch'i-ho, Kim Chong-nam, An Pyong-kyu, and Cho Kisang of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] asserted that "the struggle of the opposition party for a constitutional amendment not only goes against the October 1980 91.6 percent approval of the people for the constitution of the Fifth Republic. But also goes against the will of the people, who chose the DJP as their first party in the 11th and 12th general elections."

Assemblyman Yi said: "The plan of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] for direct election of the president, which implies that the incumbent president will run again, will destroy the current constitution's mechanism for a peaceful exchange of power, which provides for a single 7-year term for the president and specifies that any constitutional amendment to extend the term of office will not apply to the incumbent president. It also betrays the will of the people."

These ruling-party assemblymen asserted that "an amendment of the current constitution is only possible at the initiative of the president or a majority of the registered assemblymen and, after being approved by two-thirds of the registered assemblymen, it must be approved by a majority of the voters eligible to vote in National Assembly elections". He emphasized that "any attempt to avoid these provisions and force the hand of the majority party by choosing the method of street demonstrations and signature movements exceeds the boundaries of rule by law and falls under revolutionary theory." Regarding the opposition party's assertion that the current constitution is an antidemocratic constitution amended right after 17 May, the ruling-party assemblymen rejected that argument, saying that "the 17 May and 26 October martial-law measures were unrelated to the amending of the constitution and the current constitution is a constitution of national consensus which was discussed publicly for over 10 months, the longest period in the history of constitution making, and which was approved in a national plebiscite."

The ruling-party assemblymen asserted that "in the constitutional-amendment argument of the opposition forces, there is an underlying plot that must be guarded against," while raising the question of whether the opposition's argument "is a disguised assertion that only one or two certain people should be president and if those men are not made president then we have no democracy."

They asserted that "the true meaning of a peaceful transfer of power in this country lies in breaking the vicious cycle of long-term rule by one person to realize the exchange of power by institutional means."

The ruling-party assemblymen said that "the current constitution is not an eternally unchangeable thing and can be changed according to current opinion in accordance with the will of the people," while saying that "nonetheless, now is not the time to revise the constitution and we hope that this will be the end of constitutional amendment talk."

Assemblymen Chang Ki-uk and Kim Hyong-nae of the NDP, who stepped forth in favor of the committee, argued that "the argument among the people about the power structure after 26 October has turned into a consensus in favor of direct election of the president," while saying that "the will of the people for direct election of the president was violated by 17 May and it is the absolute mission of the 12th National Assembly to restore the will of the people."

They continued, saying that "the amendment of the constitution to allow direct election of the president must be done in order to establish the propriety of power," while saying that "the people now reject the legal stipulation of the current constitution that all power comes from the people."

The opposition party assemblymen asserted that "in past direct elections for the president, the opposition candidates received 40-50 percent of the vote, but under the system of indirect elections the opposition candidates have received barely 1 percent, showing the falseness of the indirect-election system."

They pointed out the problems in the current constitution, as follows: the current constitution, which restricts the opening of the assembly, was made for one man and goes against history and constitutional precedent; there are problems in the legal and political processes of 12 December and 17 May; even though the provisions of the old constitution forbidding the retroactive limiting of the right of political participation was not considered for amendment, the right of political participation and the political activities of many democratic figures have been limited; and even though an agency, the "State Security Legislation Council," with no constitutional basis was created (28 October 1980), the current constitution also failed to recognize that agency.

They also argued that "the current constitution is no more than an extension of the restoration constitution" while saying that the system of proportional

representation in the National Assembly goes against the right to equal political participation and asserting that a constitutional amendment is necessary to extend basic rights and ensure a fair distribution of political power.

9137/12951

CSO: 4107/047

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL POLARIZATION, EXTREMISM DEPLORED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by reporter Hwang So-ung: "The Grave Political Situation Causing Even A Sense of Crisis; Both Sides Held Firm, and A Catastrophe Reached; The Ruling Party's Last 'No Action' Card Regrettable"]

[Text] Although there was a ray of hope that a dramatic breakthrough might be achieved in bargaining between the ruling party and the opposition party from Sunday night to the early hours of Monday morning, in the end the current session of the National Assembly ended in catastrophe.

Everyone talks about the seriousness of the aftereffect of this catastrophe, but no one seems to be willing to say how serious it really is.

There is even a sense of crisis in that vaguely circulated rumors such as the National Assembly might be dissolved in next April or May, and that a serious crisis might be created in the political situation might become stern reality. And, more immediately the anxiety that the possibility of the opposition party rushing into the streets may become a reality.

When the National Assembly session sit-in, 3 days ago, was finally ended with the unilateral passing of the budget bill by the Democratic Justice Party, and the New Democratic Party declared a continuation of the sit-in for another 24 hours, those who were familiar with the National Assembly at Yoido went even so far as to ironically suggest that "from the start they should have asked for dissolution."

It must be the voice of self-ridicule because they as the members of the National Assembly did not make full use of the political arena, instead they were engrossed in political struggle for partisan advantage and strategy to finally render the National Assembly useless.

As a matter of fact, judging from the bargaining cards held by the ruling party and the opposition party at the final moment, there remains a wish that it might have been possible to prevent the first regular session of the 12th National Assembly from winding down with such a catastrophe, if both sides made small concessions.

In the extreme confrontation between the sit-in and the unilateral disposition, the Democratic Justice Party contended that it would arrange an arena for continuing the discussion of the constitutional change in order to provide breathing room for the suffocating New Democratic Party, and proposed the "Committee for the Deliberation of Political Agenda" and the "Committee for the Study of the Constitution," and made a concession in that it was ready to respond to the revision of the tax reduction bill and the reductions in the budget bill.

Because of the expression, "constitutional change," was not included, the New Democratic Party was dissatisfied. However, compared with the past policy of the Democratic Justice Party for completely blocking the discussion of the constitutional change, this was unmistakably a considerable concession on its part.

Therefore, it appeared that even in the New Democratic Party a considerable number of members held the view that the party should accept the proposal. However, as the direction of the blow was turned unexpectedly to the opposition to the tax reduction bill, the atmosphere turned strange. It was not that the tax reduction bill was not the object of struggle by the New Democratic Party. But was not the constitutional change a more urgent task than that? It is believed that even if leaders of the New Democratic Party had conceded in the tax reduction bill and the budget bill after declaring their opposition to these bills at the time of voting, they should have secured first of all a foothold for continuing the "discussion of the constitutional change" in the National Assembly. For, it is the reason of parliamentary politics to do one's best until the last moment of discussion in the National Assembly, even if otherwise one has to go to outside of the National Assembly.

Although the true intention of the Democratic Justice Party is understandable in presenting a new card at the last moment out of its idea of preventing the catastrophe, it left room for suspicion of its true intention, because it had missed an opportune moment for negotiations.

To wish for more, if the Democratic Justice Party had presented the card before the New Democratic Party began its sit-in, it could have reduced in advance the possibility of the sit-in. And even after the New Democratic Party began its sit-in, if the Democratic Justice Party had hurried up a little more, it could have negotiated adequately with plenty of time on hand.

The extent of the concession was limited in accordance with the legal tradition and the deadline, and when it was rejected by the general meeting of the New Democratic Party Assembly members, the Democratic Justice Party resorted to an unilateral disposition as if it had been waiting for it. This may make the Democratic Justice Party's sincerity in negotiations, or its strategy calling for finding a justification for an unilateral disposition.

In spite of the unfortunate incident, luckily the right to police which had been consistently mentioned in and around the National Assembly was not invoked.

It is a strong rumor that the "Committee for the Study of the Constitution" was a hidden card that the Democratic Justice Party had prepared for presentation in March.

As a result, the ruling party and the opposition party gained only a catastrophe in this session of the National Assembly.

No one believes that either the ruling party or the opposition party gained anything in such a catastrophe. It is ridiculous to measure gains or losses themselves.

The New Democratic Party began the sit-in as it was bound by the reason of its struggle, that is, "all or nothing." However, as a result it completely abandoned the budget bill of which it clamored about unreasonable points, without touching it, and on the constitutional change it also passed by like a wind, without winning any worthwhile pledges at all.

The Democratic Justice Party explained that the situation was unavoidable because the New Democratic Party did not accept the last card. However, how does it propose to lead the political situation after the catastrophe?

If it is the standpoint of the ruling party to entreat the opposition party, which is trying to go outside of the National Assembly, to come to the table for discussion and negotiation, it amounts to the Democratic Justice Party carrying another heavy load because of the recent situation.

It is well and good that the Democratic Justice Party tried to impart an impression of the "strong ruling party. However, unless it has firmness coupled with moderation, and leads politics with flexibility by properly blending both, the Democratic Justice Party will not be spared from the denunciation that it abandons politics, if its uncompromising rigidity always leads to a catastrophe.

In a word, the limits of politics and of dialogue have been exposed.

Even when the ruling party and the opposition party were running in parallel in the precipitous situation, so-called political leaders representing political parties did not even meet in person, and sat idly by as if to abet the deterioration of the situation. This finally created the catastrophe.

The more difficult the situation is, the more necessary it is to have dialogue. And when such dialogue leads to a dramatic breakthrough, the true image of politics of dialogue can be presented.

Although this session of the National Assembly ended in a catastrophe, and the ruling party and the opposition party just cannot think about dialogue yet, indeed dialogue must be resumed sooner or later.

Both the ruling party and the opposition party should reflect on the fact that in a situation leading to an extreme confrontation they did not hold

even once a conference of political party representatives. In this context, if they want to thaw the extremely cold winter of political situation, they must have dialogue in the very near future.

However, since the probability is great that the rippling effects of the catastrophe will drive the New Democratic Party to a hard line, it appears that a long period of cooling-off appears to be necessary.

There is a great possibility that the current of the political situation in the future will be charted by the current outside the arena called the regular session of the National Assembly which has been declared adjourned. And in that the largest variable is what kind of move the New Democratic Party will make.

In addition to the responsibility for the management of the regular session of the National Assembly, over the direction of the movement for the promotion of the constitutional change the New Democratic Party will go through serious internal pains of labor as it is entangled up in interests of all factions in the party.

If such labor pains continue, there will be a stronger possibility that the New Democratic Party may well seek an outlet in a hard line against the ruling party. Since in the final analysis going outside of the National Assembly is not such a simple matter, there is a possibility that the period of labor may be longer than expected.

Judging from its normal behavior, albeit different in nature compared with the opposition party, it is likely that the Democratic Justice Party will not be exempted from lingering effects.

For, the Democratic Justice Party cannot pass off the irregular disposition of bills it executed for the first time in the first regular session of the 12th National Assembly, and the catastrophic situation it caused "as though nothing really happened."

10273/9435

CSO: 4107/066

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROSECUTION EXPOSES ANTI-GOVERNMENT POLITICAL ORGANS

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 9 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] The structure, organization, and activities of the CPD, the People's Union for Democracy, and the Preacher's Council for Righteousness--three opposition groups that have surfaced as the object of a recent public prosecutor's investigation--are as follows:

CPD: It was formed on 18 May 1984 and has its office in Seoul, ChungGu, SosomunDong 85-3, Room 1003 of the Chin Hung Building. Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam are joint chairmen and there are 157 permanent steering and planning committee members and some 1,500 (as of 28 November 1985) ordinary members. In the Administrative Office (secretary general, Hwang Myong-su) 16 bureaus, including the General Affairs Bureau, the Organization Bureau, the Public Relations Bureau, the Human Rights Bureau, the International Bureau, the Bureau for Foreign Cooperation, etc., and 6 special committees, including the Special Committee for the Study of Constitutional Revision, the Special Committee on Campus Policy, etc., have been established.

Hwang Myong-su, the secretary general of the Administrative Office, is a career politician, like Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, who was an assemblyman during the 9th and 11th National Assemblies but ran unsuccessfully for assemblyman in the Ch'onan, Asan, Ch'onWon area, during the elections for the 12th National Assembly.

On 7 January 1985 the CPD began vigorous political activity with the formation of the Repatriation Policy and Welcoming Committee for Kim Tae-chung. On 25 January, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Sang-hyon, Yun Hyok-p'yo, etc. held a solidarity luncheon party for banned politicians, decided to support the general elections indirectly, and attempted to contribute to an opposition party boom. At this gathering, one other well-known opposition figure other than those mentioned above was Kim Tok-yong. Mr Kim, Kim Yong-sam's secretary, is a core member of the CPD who is thinking of running for office in the next National Assembly and is constructing a base of supporters. On 4 February, they opened the Permanent Steering and Planning Committee, announced the list of names of the Repatriation Welcoming Committee for Kim Tae-chung, and at the same time made efforts to expand their base of support by deciding to support I Min-u intensively in his candidacy for the 12th National Assembly seat in Chongro and Chunggu and by offering free legal representation for those involved in the Seoul University faction affair and the sit-down strike of the Taegu taxi driver's group.

On 17 April, they expanded and reorganized their organization by increasing the number of appointees to the Permanent Steering and Planning Committee from 26 to 30, by forming a new leadership committee system, and by expanding their local organizations at the provincial level into 13 cities and provinces throughout the country. At this time, the Sangdodong faction advocated expanding the organization to cities and counties.

On 17 May, the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju situation, Sin Gi-ha, Pak Ch'an-jong, Kim Byong-o, and Paek Yong-gi were sent to the joint memorial service. On 17 August, the 10th annual memorial service for the deceased Chang Chu-ha was carried out at Hungsadan Hall by the Teacher's Council, People's Union for Democracy, etc., and on 12 August, it was decided to form a special committee to obstruct the Campus Stability Law.

After that, on 6 September, people attached to the CPD appeared at such scenes of student rioting as the demonstration in front of Koryo University, the Seoul University demonstration affair, etc., and Kim Pyong-o and several others have been arrested or indicted on suspicion of instigating students and are currently being tried. The CPD, which directly or indirectly went along with sit-down strikes by students or workers during that time, consists mainly of opposition members who were defeated in the National Assembly election, while those who advanced into the National Assembly entered the NDP.

At any rate, with joint chairman Kim Yong-sam's entrance into the NDP, the CPD, an organization which has expanded its base of support to localities, has now become a political power base for Kim Tae-chung while the NDP has become Kim Yong-sam's political party.

People's Union for Democracy

On 29 March 1985, at the Seoul, Chunggu, Changch'ungdong office of the People's Council for Democracy and Unification, the People's Council for Democracy and Unification (chairman, Mun Ik-hwan) and the Association for the People's Democratic Movement (joint representatives, Kim Sung-hun, I Pu-yong, and Kim Tong-won), with the participation of 30 members of the People's Council for Democracy and Unification, including Mun Ik-hwan, Kye Hun-che, I Ch'ang-bok, Kang Hui-nam, etc., and some 20 members of the People's Union for Democracy, including I Bu-yong, Pak Kye-dong, Kim Kun-t'ae, etc., opened a joint meeting, announced the unification of the 2 bodies, and determined the staff and infrastructure of the new body.

Accordingly, the Union of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification was decided upon as the name of the new organization and the Reverend Mun Ik-hwan was chosen as chairman and Kye Hun-che and Kim Sung-hun as vice chairmen. The goals of the establishment of the organization were set as the realization of democracy, improvement of the livelihood of the people and the development of the people's movement, and attainment of the autonomous unification of the nation. The Central Committee, the Permanent Committee, the Regional Committee, the Committee for Democratic Unification, the Committee for the People's Livelihood, the Policy, Planning, and Management Office, the Administrative Office, and 10 local organizations were established.

This organization publishes a bimonthly magazine entitled DEMOCRATIC UNIFICATION, distributes it to its members, and has them sell it to their network of acquaintances.

The meetings they have are gatherings concerned mainly with instigating the poor and workers in cities, and they have also disseminated leaflets which criticize government policy.

For example, they disseminated leaflets entitled "A Talk on Mokdong-based City Redevelopment (27 April)" and "Our Position on the Fifth Anniversary of the May Kwangju People's Struggle (2 May)," distributed "A Public Letter to the President of the United States (10 May)" opened the "Conference for the Memorial Observance of and Truthful Report on the Kwangju People's Struggle (17 May)," attempted to establish the so-called "National College" for college students, workers, etc. and conduct classes (22 May), and distributed a leaflet entitled "the Essence of the Government of the Military Dictatorship Again Revealed by Means of the Special Session of the National Assembly" to the NDP, the CPD, the National Student Union, the Korean and foreign media, etc. (12 June). In these ways and others they are continuing their politically oriented activities.

The chairman of the People's Union for Democracy, the Rev Mun Ik-hwan, was arrested for initiating a provocation of city workers, criticism of government policy, and other such left-wing forms of ideological indoctrination, but he is presently free after being given a suspended sentence. In spite of that, the reverend once again, in producing and distributing leaflets connected with constitutional revision, giving anti-government speeches, etc., is continuing his political incitements.

In addition, another core leader of the People's Union for Democracy, Kim Kun-t'ae, has also been arrested and indicted on suspicion of violating the National Security Law and is presently being tried.

Preacher's Council for Righteousness: The formal name is the "National Preachers Council for the Enactment of Righteousness and Peace." On 20 August 1984 in the Tonghak mountain villa in Ch'ungnam Kongchu, some 30 people, including Kwan Ho-kyong, Kim Gi-bok, etc., participated in the formation of the Preacher's Council for Righteousness and held a news conference for Korean and foreign journalists.

Kim Tong-won, Kim Ki-bok, Pak Ch'ang-bin, Pak Sang-hyok, Chang Song-yong, I Yong-il, etc. were chosen as members of the Steering and Planning Committee.

On 24 September 1984 they joined the Joint Policy Committee for the Ch'ongkye clothing labor management dispute, and in December they decided to publish a "newsletter" which would serve as a public statement of their stance on social problems that have occurred from time to time, putting off concrete measures until the opening of the Steering and Planning Committee in January 1985.

On 15 May 1985 they distributed a seditious informational letter, the content of which "established Sunday, 19 May, as a 'day of peace' with the view of

paying tribute to the noble spirit of the Kwangju people's struggle during the month of May and called for sending a special donation to Kwangju with the view of participating in the erection of a memorial tower," and distributed copies of radical sermons that said that "if authority that is based on violence and military might is allowed to exist, then the death of a second and third Kwangju will continue, etc." to their members.

This council has continued its activities from time to time by, holding gatherings, disseminating leaflets that demonstrate its positions, etc.

13222/8918

CSO: 4107/089

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

INDICTMENTS OF NKDP, CPD FOR PETITION DRIVE

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 14 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] NKDP: Suspect No Kyong-kyu, as NKDP General Affairs Bureau Chief, along with President Yi Min-u, Advisor Kim Yong-sam, and other party leaders, in promoting the so-called presidential direct election constitutional revision, recognizing that as amendments to the constitution could only be proposed by the president or a majority of National Assemblymen in attendance, due to an insufficiency in the number of National Assemblymen who supported this change to the constitution such a proposal was not possible by legal means, the party, together with so-called activist organizations, unfolded throughout the country the Ten Million Signatures Movement for constitutional revision, and spread an illegal constitutional revision struggle by fostering negative public opinion concerning the present constitution. To begin with, using the pretext of holding a ceremony to commemorate the first anniversary of the 12 February general election, by having a meeting at the party central office for the above signature campaign, they planned to commence the constitutional revision struggle. After preparing the "Ten Million People Constitutional Revision Petition," at about 9:40 on the morning of February 12 at the NKDP central party office at 28-9 Inui-tong in Chongro-ku, 150 party members gathered together and convened a self-congratulatory ceremony commemorating the 12 February general election. The above-mentioned Yi Min-u said, "The general election of last February 12 was not a simple National Assembly election; it was the people's judgement of the 4-year record of the present regime and the continuation of the Yusin system, and it was a revolution by election that showed clearly the will of the whole people."

"Without regard for the will of the people, they stubbornly cling to this method of continuing the government of the Yushin system, presidential indirect election, in order to maintain the regime. To the just demands that this system be changed into a democratic one, they oppress with draconian laws and the politics of fear."

"The situation is that, of the original 102 National Assemblymen of our party, already more than 30 percent have been enticed away by the evil influence of the politics of manipulation or are suffering from the improper interference of the prosecutor's office."

"The government party refused to discuss constitutional revision in the National Assembly, but as it became absolutely impossible to delay any longer, tried to deceive the people with talk of studying the constitution, and now is indicating that because of the two forthcoming international athletic meets, discussion is not possible until 1989."

"A more lamentable thing is that as soon as I and our party attempted to directly confirm the will of the people in regards to the constitutional revision problem in order to show to the world the anti-democratic nature of the present regime, the regime has made it its business to publicly threaten us and make a problem where there is no problem according to the law."

"These days, the government, without shame, by declaring openly that in the event that the Ten Million People Constitutional Revision Petition Movement begins, people who come out into the street will be charged with traffic violations, house-to-house visits will be treated as unlawful entry, and discussions concerning constitutional revision, even when held indoors, will be treated as violations of the Public Assembly Law, is not even attempting to conceal the fact that this nation is no longer a constitutional state but in fact has become degraded to the level of a police state."

"As I have already warned at my New Year's press conference, I and the 600,000 party members and tens of thousands of patriotic citizens, in the process of the Ten Million Person Constitutional Revision Petition, have decided to choose the road leading to confinement, detention, and being thrown into prison. This is because we believe that without this type of sacrifice, this work of democratization in this country cannot be realized."

After the commemoration ceremony, which had this kind of aim, the suspect ushered the above Kim Yong-sam to the platform, and he proposed that, "Now I will give suggestions about the constitutional revision petition," and he said, "Following the 12 February general election, we have waited for 1 year for an agenda of democratization beginning with democratic constitutional revision."

"The current constitution is nondemocratic in regards to the procedures for that legislation, and it is not only lacking in legitimacy, concerning its contents, it ignores the basic principles of democracy, and in truth it does not surpass the appearance of a continuation of the Yushin Constitution."

"The current regime is ignoring the people's will concerning the establishment of a democratic system, beginning with presidential direct election, and is planning to oppressively concentrate coercion against the people's will for constitutional revision."

"This, along with the unprecedented retaliatory imprisonment of political opponents, reminds one of the emergency measures of the latter part of the Yushin system."

"The Ten Million People Constitutional Revision Petition Movement is the declaration of this era's democratic conscience, and as there is conviction that it is a save-the-nation struggle, until constitutional revision is

achieved it will tenaciously evolve," was the gist of the "Now is the Time for the Ten Million People Constitutional Revision Movement" statement that he read to the people. He encouraged participation in signing, following which the suspect presented the above petition. In the unrest-creating atmosphere caused by Operations Bureau Chief Paek Yong-ki by shouting, "Why won't you write your name?" at people who evaded or hesitated signing, and forcing people to sign, and by showing a threatening attitude to people who continued to not comply by signing, etc., signatures were received from over 120 people in attendance at the above meeting. In order to perform a criminal investigation for the holding of a meeting which created concern of significant social unrest, the search and seizure of all documents related to the signature campaign, including the above petition and statement, is necessary.

CPD: Suspect Hwang Myong-su, as the Chief Secretary of the so-called Committee for the Promotion of Democracy located at 85-3 Sosomun-tong Chung-ku in Seoul, along with the New Korea Democratic Party, concerning the promotion of the constitutional revision for presidential direct election, realizing that as amendments to the constitution could only be proposed by the president or a majority of National Assemblymen in attendance, due to an insufficiency in the number of National Assemblymen who supported the change to the constitution such a proposal was not possible by legal means, the above party, together with so-called opposition activist organizations, developed throughout the country the Ten Million Signatures Movement for constitutional revision, and resolved to spread an illegal constitutional revision struggle by fostering a negative public opinion concerning the present constitution. On February 12, 1986 from 9:10 to 10:10 am, in the office of the above Committee for the Promotion of Democracy, 70 members of the party gathered for a meeting of the Standing Management Committee, and Kim Tae-chung, who is in the midst of a period of suspension of sentence, said as introductory remarks:

"I have 18 years remaining in my sentence, but as I have prepared myself for a return to prison, I am leading the constitutional revision signature movement. I understand that over 1,000 people who have participated in the democratic struggle have been detained. If we struggle, prepared for 50,000 or 100,000 arrests, democratization will succeed. The government is showing tough legalistic counter-measures toward the constitutional revision signature campaign. Confronting us with such toughness displays the weakness of the government."

"The 8 February edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, criticizing President Reagan's human rights policy, reported, 'America must have interest in Korea's democratization, and in this dimension America must play a role in Korea's internal affairs.' The leading members of the world media support our struggle for democracy."

Subsequently, the suspect, through the Statement of Purpose of the Ten Million Signatures Movement for promotion of democratic constitutional revision including direct presidential election, insisted that, "The current constitution of the Fifth Republic was made one-sidedly by means of a formal referendum under the circumstance of all political activity being suspended because of martial law, and even the people's discussion for and against it was blocked. The

current constitution, concerning those procedures, is nondemocratic, and it is not only lacking in legitimacy, its content is even more of a problem."

"The current regime has not only ignored the will of the people for constitutional revision to establish a democratic system, beginning with the presidential direct election system which became an issue in the general election of last 12 February, it is in fact intent on maintaining a one-party dictatorship by keeping the succession of power with the Democratic Justice Party, though it presents the good name of a distorted peaceful transfer of power and a spirit of trust."

By receiving signatures for constitutional revision from the Standing Management Committee members and the Executive Department employees who were at that place, a gathering was held which raised concern of causing significant social unrest. It is necessary to seize the Ten Million People Signatures Petition promoting constitutional revision, the Statement of Purpose, and the other statement written by the suspect, who is under criminal investigation.

9259/7358

CSO: 4107/088

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LARGEST STUDENT ARRESTS FOR ANTI-GOVERNMENT RALLY

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "189 Arrested Today in Demonstrations at Seoul National University; Two Students Formally Arrested Yesterday; 63 out of 252 Released; Final Decisions May Be Made During Indictment Process"]

[Text] The Seoul City police, who are investigating a joint demonstration that was held at the Seoul National University in order to launch a signature campaign for constitutional amendment and abolition of the current constitution, requested on 7 February that warrants of arrest be issued for 189 students, including 40 female students, of 13 universities, including So Won-son (23, taking a leave of absence from the 4th year class, History Department of Yonsei University) and Cho Chin-suk (23, 4th year class, Home Economics Department, Sungmyong Women's University), out of a total of 252 students who were taken to police stations, who were charged with violation of the law governing meetings and demonstrations.

The police, however, released the remaining 63 students in the evening of 6 February and sent them to the University Guidance Committees.

Meanwhile, a government authority gave a hint of a plan of selective indictment by saying that "many of those 189 students who would be formally arrested will be released in the process of careful investigation of the police."

The government authorities cited, as an example, the fact that 112 of those 193 university students who were arrested in the incident of the Central Political Training Institute of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] were released in a suspension of indictment and 81 of them were formally arrested and indicted. The authorities then said that those students who would deeply reflect on their conduct--in the process of investigation by the public prosecutor, in which students would be classified into the categories of conspiracy, involvement in the demonstration, and the consciousness education conducted before the incident--would not be indicted.

As for those students for whom warrants of arrest are to be issued, 66, including 5 female students, of them are students of the Seoul National University--the highest in number; and 123 (156 students were taken to the police

station) of them are students of other universities. And Mr So and Miss Cho, who participated and took the lead in the meeting, were placed under confinement after warrants of arrest were issued for them in the evening of 6 February.

The police decided to continue investigation of this case to find out whether or not there were any forces behind those students. For all of those students for whom warrants of arrest are to be issued, the law governing meetings and demonstrations will be applied; and for those students who swung wooden clubs or threw stones, Molotov cocktails, or iron rods during the demonstrations, the law governing violence will be applied in addition to the charge of preparation and conspiracy with willful negligence, as decided by the police.

The police revealed that it was requested that warrants of arrest be issued for all of those students who did the following: prior conspiracy and planning; leading the van in demonstration; throwing Molotov cocktails, or stones; or used wooden clubs; carrying liaison missions for demonstrating students; previous participation in demonstrations; and other university students' participation in demonstration.

Yi Yong-ch'ang, chief, Police Bureau, Seoul City, explaining the reason that warrants of arrest were requested for such a wide range of offenders, said that "the recent demonstration, in its nature, was largely intended to pull down the constitutional government order and to destroy the social order to its foundation--as shown in the slogan 'Abolish the current constitution.'" He then pointed out that "such an offense would reach the result of getting in line with North Korea's strategy and interests."

In particular, Bureau Chief Yi said that the police attached importance to the following facts: that the recent demonstration took place during the vacation period--there has been no such precedent before; that it was launched chiefly in conspiracy with those leftist-conscious students of various universities who had led campus troubles during the past year and had been sought by the police since then; that the demonstration launched a collective violence greater than ever before--as observed in terms of its nature--in that more than 300 out of over 1,000 students who took part in the demonstration held or threw wooden clubs, rocks, Molotov cocktails, and cotton-wrapped torches; and that the demonstration was very much premeditated in nature.

Bureau Chief Yi vowed that the police "would take strong measures against any demonstrations in compliance with the basic policy designed to create an atmosphere of studying among the absolute majority of good students and to back up actively the government's policy of making schools autonomous," adding that the police "would take resolute steps, in particular, against political meetings that advocate constitutional amendments."

[Table on next page]

Actions Taken Against Students--By Universities
(Figures in parentheses indicate female students)

Universities	Arrested	Set free after Admonition	Total
Seoul National University	66 (5)	29 (3)	96 (8)
Yonsei University	20 (2)	4 (2)	24 (4)
Songgyun'gwan University	39 (8)	4 (2)	43 (10)
Hanyang University	34 (3)	18 (4)	52 (7)
Ihwa Women's University	(15)	(1)	(16)
Koryo University	2		2
Tongguk University		2 (1)	2 (1)
Seoul City College	2	2	4
Hongik University	1 (1)		1 (1)
Toksong Women's University	(1)		(1)
Sungjon College	2 (2)		2 (2)
Hansong College	2 (1)	2	4 (1)
Tan'guk University	4 (1)		4 (1)
Inch'on Teacher's College		1	1
Total	189 (40)	63 (13)	252 (53)

DJP Proposes That Five Personages Meet Tomorrow; New Democratic Party [NDP] Rejects It

No T'ae-u, representative member of the DJP, proposed in the afternoon of 6 February to Yi Min-u, president of the NDP, and Yi Man-sop, president of the KNP that a send-off meeting be held at noon of 8 February for Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the National Assembly, and Prime Minister No Sin-yong, who are going abroad.

However, President Yi revealed his decision on 7 February not to attend the send-off meeting on the grounds that national assemblymen of the NDP had been indicted. So, it seems that the send-off meeting will become simply a courtesy meeting of four men--with President Yi not included.

Regarding the proposed meeting of the five men, including the representative of three parties, an informed source of the government party emphasized the political significance of that meeting by saying that "the meeting, which was designed to serve also as a send-off meeting, is of significance in that it would provide an occasion for a dialogue between the government and non-government parties, and that it might seek a way of finding a breakthrough in the current deadlock in the political situation." The source then added that "if President Yi does not come to the meeting, the relations, from now on, between the government and non-government parties will become more and more difficult to normalize."

President Yi Min-u refused to accept the meeting proposal on 7 February by saying that "I do not want to go to the meeting under the circumstances in which our national assemblymen have been indicted and our aides have been arrested." By doing so, he set forth a stand that, in order to effect a dialogue between the government and non-government parties, the DJP must come up first with a plan to break the political deadlock caused by the indictment of the NDP national assemblymen.

President Yi paid a visit to Speaker Yi in the morning of 7 February and gave him a send-off message. Speaker Yi reportedly then urged President Yi to attend the proposed meeting.

Indignation and Contempt Expressed; NDP Issues a Statement

The NDP held in the morning of 7 February an expanded officers meeting at which discussions were held on the situation in which the police had requested that warrants of arrest be issued for those 189 students who took part in the joint demonstration held at the Seoul National University. The NDP then issued a statement through its speaker Hong Sa-tok and said: "Our party is asking the government and the government party with indignation and contempt: 'What in the world are you trying to do with this country?'"

7989/6662

CSO: 4107/092

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY WARNS PROFESSORS AGAINST POLITICAL ACTIVISM

SK020107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry was learned to have warned universities against some politically "outspoken" professors' engagement in political activities in connection with constitutional amendment.

The ministry warning came in the wake of the issuance of a manifesto on Friday by 28 professors of Korea University in support of constitutional revision and a similar move by reinstated professors.

In the manifesto, the professors said the students' calls for amendment of the basic law should be taken as a rightful expression of their views.

Yet the ministry warned in a note to presidents of universities that some professors' outright political actions are feared to trigger a wave of violent demonstrations by extreme students.

"Professors should restrain themselves in regard to political activism for the sake of their commitment to academic research and teaching," said a senior official in charge of campus affairs.

Citing a recent campus development, he said it is desirable that campus disturbances are subdued by professors, not by law enforcement authorities.

The four-point statement of the Korea University professors also called on students to use peaceful methods, "though it is rightful for students to express their ideas on problems of the society and the nation."

On Saturday, a group of reinstated professors met at the house of Prof An Pyong-mu of Hansin University to express their support of the move by some of the Korea University professors.

Led by Pyon Hyong-yun of Seoul National University, the 17 professors, who had once been dismissed from schools for activities relating to political dissension, urged university professors to express their positions upon the issue of constitutional amendment.

The ministry was said to have instructed relevant university authorities to advise professors not to "go political."

/12766

CSO: 4100/108

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO FOIL STUDENT ACTIVISM, PETITION DRIVE

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 13 Feb 86 p 11

[Text] 1. On 12 February, the public prosecutor and police, both of whom are presently investigating the behind-the-scene leaders of the Seoul University united demonstration and the campus petition drive for constitutional revision, announced that the backers and leaders of these events were those connected with the production of the underground leaflet PROCLAMATION FOR DEMOCRACY, and set forth an investigation to establish the real nature of these people and their whereabouts.

Someone connected with the public prosecutor said it has been revealed that last July after the infrastructure of the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy--the group which produced "Banner," the guide for student activists--was uncovered and its members arrested, the PROCLAMATION FOR DEMOCRACY production team began to provide doctrine and orchestrated demonstrations from behind the scenes.

The public prosecutor, based on the results of investigations conducted up to this time, pointed out that it has become clear that the goal of struggling as represented in the eight issues of the PROCLAMATION FOR DEMOCRACY printed the last 4 months (since September of last year) goes beyond the dimensions of a simple student movement or demonstrations and represents a violent political doctrine which calls for the overthrow of a system, and explained that these same people, while advocating the establishment of the "Three People's Constitution," attempted a large-scale petition drive on campuses.

The public prosecutor is extensively investigating to determine whether there are impure elements other than college students among those linked to the PROCLAMATION FOR DEMOCRACY, and is searching to see whether there is any connection with opposition organizations.

The public prosecutor has stepped up its investigations of the whereabouts of these people after receiving information that they are hiding in Anyang, Kunpo, etc., in Kyonggi Province and is stepping up its search in Yongdungpo, the Kuro industrial site, etc., areas which are becoming secret bases of operations.

The public prosecutor, asserting that there are many instances of students who start demonstrations upon being released after receiving such light punishment such as a summary trial, suspended sentence, etc., has decided to reduce the number of cases disposed of by summary trial or a suspension of sentencing. And because of this, it seems that out of the 189 students connected with the Seoul University united demonstration who were arrested, the numbers that will be dealt with by being given a suspension of sentencing will be greatly reduced.

2. On 12 February, the Ministry of Education, based on the principle that all illegal demonstrations--including the petition drive for constitutional revision--be eliminated before the new semester begins, ordered that a list of 1,000 of the core student activists from Seoul University, Yonsei University, Koryo University and other major universities throughout Korea be compiled and that each university take responsibility for their intensive guidance.

The Ministry of Education, in pointing out that up until now the advising professors "interview guidance" method had shown few results, ordered that, by means of visits to individual homes on the part of advising professors, the cooperation of student' parents be positively pursued, and that each university create individual report cards, keeping track of students' activities daily, giving them a first warning when there is a high possibility they might be planning illegal demonstrations, but if they do not respond, sternly punishing them according to school regulations with an indefinite suspension, etc.

The Ministry of Education has concluded that while recent demonstrations are getting more violent and their political character more intense, all types of demonstrations are being realized by means of a blind cell network, accordingly, in the new semester it sees that, by means of student expeditions, attempts will possibly be made at starting "united demonstration" like illegal demonstrations not only in the Seoul area but in Pusan, Taegu, etc., therefore, it has ordered that universities grasp the dynamics of student movements and vigorously exchange information, devising a common method of dealing with the problem.

In addition, the Ministry of Education has ordered that meetings, picnic receptions for freshmen, and other activities on and off the campus be regulated by blocking the formation of illegal student circles beforehand, and that all events, even if small, without fail, be attended by advising professors.

13222/6662

CSO: 4107/085

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONWIDE PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

Survey Results

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 22 Nov 85 pp 9-11

[Article by Pak Hung-su, director of the Public Relations Office, Social Science Research Institute, Yonsei University: "Pending Problems of 1985, at Home and Abroad, on Which We Have To Work Together; Public Opinion Survey on the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of This Newspaper"]

[Text] Interests of the Country and the Press

There Is No "Second Best" Before the State

Affirmative Evaluation Given by 80.4 Percent Regarding Size of Contribution. Of late, the concept of the interests of the country has often become an issue in various discussions. In order to find out the substance of the interests of the country as conceived by the people and, in particular, regarding how much the press is contributing to the country's interests, the SEOUL SINMUN Company conducted a public opinion survey on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding. The results of the survey revealed that 22.9 percent of the pollees cited foreign debts as a problem that should be solved before anything else for the interests of the country and that 57.4 percent made an affirmative evaluation of the press for its contributions to the interests of the country.

Contributions by the Press to the Interests of the Country

Contributes to a certain extent:	43.7 percent
Contributes almost nothing:	27.4 percent
Do not know:	14.8 percent
Contributes greatly:	13.7 percent
Useless:	0.3 percent

Pollees cited the following as the problems that should be solved first before anything else for the interests of our country: the problem of foreign debts; a peaceful transfer of power; and the unification of the North and the South, in the order of importance. The number of pollees who cited the problem of foreign debts as the most important issue was the highest and made up 22.9

percent of the pollees. The next was the peaceful transfer of power, 20.2 percent; then the unification of the North and the South, 14.8 percent; the problem of national security, 10.5 percent; the abolition of differences between the rich and poor, 10.4 percent; and the problem of unemployment, 10.1 percent. Compared to these, the problems of campus disorders and labor disputes showed low percentages: 7 and 2.8, respectively.

Those whose educational level is higher and whose income is greater occupied a greater percentage among those pollees who cited the problems of a peaceful transfer of power and foreign debts as important. Those whose income is smaller tended to regard the problem of unemployment and the unification of the North and South as more important. On the issue of foreign debts, the percentages of the pollees who regarded the issue as important are as follows: middle school graduates or lower, 18.3; high school graduates, 25.7; and college graduates or higher, 26.7--the percentages are in direct proportion to the level of education of the pollees. As for the peaceful transfer of power, graduates of middle school or lower, 17.3 percent; high school graduates, 21.3 percent; and college graduates or higher, 24.1 percent.

As for the relationship with the level of income, the percentages of pollees who said that a peaceful transfer of power is important are: 17.0 among low-income people; 19.3 among middle-income people; and 27.1 among high-income people. Regarding the issue of foreign debts, 20.5 percent of low-income people, 23.8 percent of middle-income people, and 28.1 percent of high income people regarded it as important.

In the responses by region, more of those living in cities regarded the issue of foreign debts and a peaceful transfer of power as important; 19.5 percent of pollees who live in small and medium-size cities and towns and villages and 21.9 percent of those who live in large cities regarded a peaceful transfer of power as important. On the issue of foreign debts, 25.8 percent of large-city residents, 23.7 percent of small- and medium-city residents, and 18.2 percent of towns and villages residents said that the issue was important.

Regarding the issues that should be regarded as important for the interests of the country in carrying out the North-South dialogue, 32.6 percent of the pollees cited the idea of a free democracy and its establishment; 22 percent cited the rehabilitation of national homogeneity; 20.1 percent cited the search for ways of unification; 16 percent cited economic cooperation; and 8.4 percent cited the maintenance of legitimacy.

Responses made in regard to the matters that should be regarded as important in carrying out the North-South dialogue varied greatly with age group, namely 25.9 percent of those in their twenties cited the rehabilitation of national homogeneity while only 6.6 percent of those in their fifties cited that. Regarding economic cooperation, 18.8 percent of those in their twenties and 14.3 percent of those in their fifties cited it. On the contrary, 29.6 percent of those in their fifties and 14.6 percent of those in their twenties regarded the search for ways of unification as important. There was not much of a difference shown by occupation.

Regarding issues that should be regarded as most important in dealing with foreign countries, 49.3 percent of the pollees cited economic gains or losses on our side; 23.5 percent cited national security; 22.5 percent cited preservation of our cultural traditions and values; and 4.1 percent cited competition between the North and South.

As for issues that should be given priority in diplomatic relations, more of the older age groups regarded national security as important: 33.6 percent of those in their fifties, 17.3 percent of those in their twenties, 22.3 percent of those in their thirties, and 25.1 percent of those in their forties cited national security. More pollees with a higher level of education cited economic gains or losses and fewer of them cited competition between the North and South. More of those who were less educated regarded national security as more important.

Priority Matters for Interests of Country (percent)

Foreign debts:	22.9 percent
Peaceful transfer of power:	20.2 percent
Unification of North and South:	14.8 percent
National security:	10.5 percent
Differences between rich and poor:	10.4 percent
Unemployment:	10.1 percent
Campus problems:	7.0 percent
Labor disputes:	2.8 percent
No response:	1.3 percent

Those who cited economic gains or losses are as follows: 45.3 percent of graduates of middle school or lower; 49.4 percent of high school graduates; and 56.8 percent of graduates of college or higher. On the contrary, in the case of national security, 15.1 percent of graduates of colleges or higher; 22.2 percent of high school graduates; and 30.2 percent of graduates of middle school or lower.

In answering the question of "how does social instability, such as student demonstrations and labor disputes, affect the interests of the country?" almost a half--49.2 percent--of the pollees said that they would affect the interests of the country; 13.9 percent said they did not know; and 3.3 percent said that they do not have anything to do with the interests of the country.

The older the age of the pollees, the higher the percentage of those who say that such social instability would harm the interests of the country. The younger the age of the pollees, the larger the number saying that such social instability would be necessary for the interests of the country. In the case of those in their twenties, 42.9 percent said that such social instability would do great harm to the interests of the country; in the case of those in their thirties, 49.2 percent; in the case of those in their forties, 53.5 percent--more than a half--and in the case of those in their fifties, 57.8 percent. On the contrary, 18.2 percent of those in their fifties, 23.8 percent of those in their forties, 27 percent of those in their

thirties, and 36.7 percent of those in their twenties said that such social instability is necessary for the interests of the country.

In relation to the level of education of the pollees, the higher the level of education, the greater the number of those who said such social instability is necessary for the interests of the country; and the lower the level of education, the smaller the number of those who said that such social instability would harm the interests of the country. In the case of graduates of middle school or lower, 54.5 percent said that such social instability would do great harm to the interests of the country; in the case of high school graduates, 51.6 percent; and in the case of graduates of college or higher, 37.9 percent. The percentages of those who said that such social instability is necessary for the interests of the country are as follows: graduates of middle school or lower, 17.6; high school graduates, 28.2; and graduates of college or higher, 44.5.

In relation to the level of income, the percentage of pollees among the middle-income class who said that such social instability would harm the interests of the country was the highest--53.1. And, by occupation, the percentage of those managers of business enterprises and employees of business corporations who said that such social instability would harm the interests of the country was the highest--54.4.

It was indicated that our people generally gave an affirmative evaluation of the roles being played by the press. In answer to the question of "how much of a contribution is the press making to the interests of the country," 57.4 percent of the pollees gave affirmative answers by saying that the press is making a great or at least some contribution, and 27.4 percent said that the press is able to make almost no contribution. However, only 13.7 percent of the pollees said in their evaluation that the press is making a great contribution to the interests of the country. As many as 14.9 percent of the pollees indirectly avoided answering the question by saying that they do not know. The number of those women who said that they do not know is twice as great as that of those men who said that.

The pollees' views of the press had no distinct characteristics by age: 60.7 percent of the group in their forties gave an affirmative answer, which was the highest; 59.2 percent of the group in their fifties, 56.6 percent of the group in their twenties, and 55.7 percent--the lowest--of the group in their thirties gave an affirmative answer.

By level of education, more of the pollees at the lower level of education gave an affirmative evaluation of the press, while more of the pollees at the higher level of education tended to give a negative evaluation. In the case of graduates of middle school or lower, 58.8 percent said that contributions are being made, and 24.4 percent of them said that the press is failing to make a contribution. In the case of high school graduates, 60.8 percent gave an affirmative evaluation and 27.3 percent gave a negative evaluation. In the case of graduates of college or higher, as many as 45.6 percent of them gave a negative evaluation by saying that the press is failing to make a contribution.

Views on the press varied also by level of income. More higher-income pollees gave a negative evaluation while 20.9 percent of the lower-level pollees said that the press is failing to make a contribution and 28.2 percent of the middle-income pollees and 38 percent of the high-income pollees gave a negative evaluation regarding the contributions being made to the interests of the country by the press.

By region, more of the pollees in the urban regions gave negative evaluation. The percentages of negative responses were as follows: 18.3 percent of the pollees residing in towns and villages, 26.7 percent of the pollees residing in small and medium-size cities, and 30.7 percent of the pollees residing in big cities.

In answering the question "which should get priority if the interests of the country and the freedom of the press are in conflict?" 50.2 percent, or more than half, of the pollees said that freedom of the press may be restricted for the interests of the country.

Of those who said that freedom of the press may be restricted for the interests of the country, 7 percent said that freedom of the press may be restricted at any time and 43.2 percent said that freedom of the press may be restricted sometimes. However, those who said that freedom of the press should never be restricted even if it has something to do with the interests of the country occupied as much as 38.3 percent.

Interests of the Country and Freedom of the Press

May be restricted sometimes for the interests of the country:	43.2 percent
Should never be restricted:	38.3 percent
Do not know:	10.7 percent
May be restricted at any time:	7.0 percent

Regarding freedom of the press, the younger the age, the stronger the conviction. In the case of the group in their twenties, 42.2 percent said that freedom of the press should never be restricted; in the case of the group in their thirties, 40.2 percent; in the case of the group in their forties, 35.6 percent; and in the case of the group in their fifties or older, 33.4 percent said so--the older the age, the lower the percentage.

In relationship with the level of education also, the higher the level of education, the greater the number of those pollees who said that freedom of the press should never be restricted or must sometimes be restricted if necessary. The percentages of pollees who said that freedom of the press may sometimes be restricted are as follows: 38.6 percent of graduates of middle school or lower, 64.1 percent of high school graduates; and 48.1 percent of college graduates or higher. The percentages of those pollees who said that freedom of the press should never be restricted are as follows: 32.6 percent of graduates of middle school or lower; 39 percent of high school graduates; and 46.5 percent of college graduates or higher.

A considerable number of pollees gave an affirmative evaluation in their responses to the question of "how much consideration does the press give to the interests of the country in its reporting activities": 33.2 percent of the pollees said that a considerable amount of consideration is being given, and 47.2 percent said that some consideration is being given. After all, 80.4 percent of the pollees said in their evaluation that the press is considering the interests of the country in its reporting activities.

Compared with these, 15.9 percent of the pollees said that not much consideration is being given, while only 2.2 percent said that no consideration is being given whatsoever.

When Will Unification Come? How Shall We Achieve Stability? Public Opinion Survey Conducted To Mark 40th Anniversary of Founding of This Paper

North-South Dialogue Should "Begin with the Rehabilitation of Homogeneity"

"North-South Mutual Exchange Visits Should Be Continued": 86.4 Percent;
"Unification May Come Around the First Decade of the 21st Century"--Extreme Difficulty of Task Is Understood

The unification of the North and South is the dearest wish of our entire nation. In particular, our concern for unification has become greater since the recent mutual exchange visits made to the North and the South simultaneously 40 years after the division of the nation by the North-South Displaced Families' Native Place Visit Groups.

How has our people's understanding of North Korea changed since the mutual exchange visits made in September of last year by the North-South Korea Native Place Visit Groups?

In answering this question, 41.6 percent--the highest--of the pollees said that there had been on change. That is indicative of the fact that most of the people have not changed their understanding of North Korea.

While 32.4 percent of the respondees said that their understanding of North Korea has become worse than before, 25 percent of the respondees said that their understanding has improved. After all, it was indicated that more pollees said that their understanding has not changed or has degenerated. Moreover, among those pollees who said that their understanding had changed, those who said that their understanding had improved greatly made up 4.8 percent, and 17.4 percent said that their understanding had degenerated greatly.

Change in People's Understanding of North Korea After Mutual Exchange Visits

Greatly degenerated:	17.4 percent
Degenerated a little:	15.0 percent
Not changed:	41.6 percent
Improved a little:	20.2 percent
Greatly improved:	4.8 percent
No answer:	1.0 percent

Changes in the pollees' understanding of North Korea varied with their level of education: 45.7 percent of graduates of college or higher and 40 percent of graduates of middle school or lower said that there had been on change in their understanding. Also, the lower the level of education, the larger the number of respondees who said that their understanding had improved: in the case of graduates of middle school or lower, 30.5 percent said that their understanding had improved and 29.5 percent said that their understanding had degenerated. On the other hand, in the case of graduates of college or higher, 20.2 percent said that their understanding had improved and 34.1 percent said that their understanding had degenerated--the number of pollees who said "degenerated" was far greater.

In response to the question "should the North-South mutual exchange visits be continued" the answers "should be continued" made up 86.4 percent, which was overwhelmingly greater than the 8.5 percent who said "should be discontinued." This may be taken as an indication of the people's heartiest, dearest wish for unification, which must be achieved at any cost.

Among those who answered "should be continued," 41.9 percent said "should be continued without fail"; 44.5 percent said "had better be continued"; 0.5 percent said "should be discontinued"; and only 5.3 percent said "had better be discontinued."

Regarding the way of unification, most of the pollees--74.8 percent--said that unification should be achieved through the peaceful method advocated by South Korea. On the other hand, 12.8 percent said that they would be satisfied if unification were achieved by any means; only 10.3 percent said that they could get along with the present state of division.

The ways of unification varied somewhat with the level of education. "The peaceful unification advocated by South Korea" was supported by 80.8 percent of the graduates of college or higher, 78.5 percent of the high school graduates, and 72.1 percent of the graduates of middle school or lower. The answer "would be satisfied if unification were achieved by any means" was supported by 18.1 percent of the graduates of middle school or lower, 10.8 percent of the high school graduates, and 9.1 percent of the graduates of college or higher.

By occupation, it was indicated that professionals, managers of business enterprises, employees of business corporations, students, and housewives desired peaceful unification more.

Of responses, by region, regarding the way of unification, "peaceful unification" was made by 83.6 percent of the residents of small and medium cities; 79.2 percent of the residents of large cities; and 68.6 percent of the residents of towns and villages. The answer "would be satisfied if the unification be achieved by any kind of means" was made by 18.8 percent of the residents of towns and villages; 8.6 percent of the small and medium-size city residents, and 10.7 percent of the large-city residents.

When may that unification which is so greatly longed for be achieved?

Pollees who answered this question by saying that unification may be possible around the year 2000 make up 36.7 percent; those who thought that unification is impossible make up 39.3 percent. Thus, pollees were generally pessimistic or negative about the expected time of unification. Those who said that unification may be achieved during the period 1985-90 make up 3.4 percent, while 17.9 percent foresaw that unification will be achieved during the period 1991-2000.

Time When Unification May Be Achieved

1985-90	3.4 percent
1991-2000	17.9 percent
After 2000:	36.7 percent
Impossible:	39.3 percent
No response:	2.7 percent

Perhaps such a result as this may be ascribed to the fact that every member of the nation knows well that obstacles which we have to overcome in order to achieve unification are so arduous and toilsome.

Government Officials' Attitude in Serving the People "Has Generally Improved"; I Believe in What the Government Announces"--Middle Class Pollees Make up Highest Percentage

Pollees said in their evaluation--made in response to the question of "to what extent are our country's legislative, judicial, and administrative departments, government party, non-government parties, and press circles carrying out the roles assigned to them"--that "each of those organizations is carrying out their roles to a normal extent" although there are delicate differences in their performances. Pollees were instructed to choose one of the following answers: "doing very well" (1 point); "doing all right" (2 points); "doing just normally" (3 points); "doing rather poorly" (4 points); and "doing very poorly" (5 points). A tabulation of responses in accordance with the points assigned to each answer is as follows: in the case of the legislative department, 3.19 points; press circles, 3.18; government party, 3.16; non-government parties, 3.08; judicial department, 3.07; and administrative departments, 3.04--in the order of performance. Thus, the pollees' evaluation indicated that all those organizations are performing less than normally. As for the points in the tabulation, the greater the number of points, the poorer the performance; and the smaller the number of points, the better the performance.

It was indicated that, in a similar manner to the trust in those organizations cited above, the belief in the announcements or statistics made public by the government was at a normal level. The answer "believe in them in a normal way" is the greatest in number or 43.7 percent, and the response "believe in them to a certain extent" makes up 22.2 percent. The answer "do not believe in them at all" is 8.5 percent; on the other hand, the answer "believe in them almost always" makes up 10.6 percent; and the answer "believe in them to a considerable extent" is 14.3 percent.

Degree of Belief in Government's Announcements and Statistics (Unit: percent)

No response:	0.7 percent
Do not believe at all:	8.5 percent
Believe in almost all the time:	10.5 percent
Believe in to a considerable extent:	14.3 percent
Believe in to a certain extent:	22.2 percent
Believe in to a normal extent:	43.7 percent

The degree of belief varied with men and women. It was indicated that women believe in the government's announcements or statistics more than men do. The answer "believe most of them" was given by only 9.4 percent of the male pollees but 12.3 percent of the female pollees. The answer "believe them to a considerable extent: was given by 14.2 percent of the men and 14.5 percent of the women--more than men.

Moreover, the less educated pollees rather than the better educated pollees, the lower income pollees rather than the higher income pollees, and the middle age pollees rather than the young pollees believe the government's announcements more.

By level of education, those pollees who believed most of them made up 73.9 percent of the graduates of middle school or lower, 72.2 percent of the high school graduates, and 55 percent of the graduates of college or higher. Those who believed few of them make up 26.1 percent of the graduates of middle school or lower, 27.8 percent of the high school graduates, and 45 percent of the graduates of college or higher.

By level of income, those who believe them most of the time make up 71.9 percent of the middle-income class--the highest; the low-income class (70.4 percent) next; and then the high-income class (60.7 percent).

By age group, those pollees who believed them most of the time make up 65.3 percent of the group in their twenties; 68.9 percent of the group in their thirties, 67.4 percent of the group in their forties, and 76.6 percent of the group in their fifties or older. Thus the poll showed that the group in their fifties or older believed in the government's announcements most.

Regarding a peaceful transfer of power in 1988, which is one of the most important issues of political concern in our country today, the majority [as published] (43.3 percent) of the people believe in the public commitment by saying that "it will be achieved."

However, a considerable number of pollees gave the answer "I do not know" or "it will not be carried out" to the question "do you think that a peaceful transfer of power will be carried out in 1988?"

By occupation, the answer "will be carried out" was given by 51.2 percent of the professional workers--the highest number. But 18.8 percent of the students and others gave negative responses by saying that "it will not be carried out."

In addition, a high percentage of farmers, fishermen, general technicians, and housewives gave the answer "I do not know." This is a clear indication of the fact that the people of these occupations have no concern about politics.

Peaceful Transfer of Power

It will be carried out:	43.4 percent
I do not know:	38.9 percent
It will not be carried out:	15.9 percent
No response:	1.8 percent

Many pollees said that the government officials' attitude in serving the people has improved compared with that of the past. Only 22.5 percent of the pollees said that "there has been no change" compared with the past, and 48.6 percent said that "it has improved a little"; 22.1 percent said that "it has improved greatly." After all, 70.7 percent of the total number of pollees said that it had improved, although the degree of improvement varied among them. This was indicative of the fact that the government officials' attitude in serving the people has improved. The percentage of those pollees who said that their attitude had degenerated a little was 3.7, and 2.3 percent said it had "degenerated greatly."

Government's Officials' Attitude in Serving the People

Degenerated a lot:	2.3 percent
Degenerated a little:	3.7 percent
No change:	22.5 percent
Improved a little:	48.6 percent
Improved a lot:	22.1 percent

Meanwhile, in answering the question about their image of the future in the year 2000, the pollees said that every area of society would generally be improved and, in particular, their greatest expectation is a high development of science and technology. Then "the development of art and culture," "individual income," "the social welfare system," and "the establishment of social order" come after that in the order cited here. On the other hand, their expectation of the elimination of differences between rich and poor is the lowest.

Along with the question "how will the following 10 subject areas change by the 21st century: individual income, the establishment of social order, elimination of differences between rich and poor, the living environment of rural areas, social welfare, the development of science technology, the development of art and culture, the unity of the nation, democratization, and the strength of national defense?" the following five answers were given for pollees to select one answer: "will improve a lot," "will improve a little," "no change," "will decline a little," and "will decline a lot." Thus a tabulation of responses shows that the degree of expectation of the development of science and technology is the highest--4.27, which is far

above the average 3. After that comes the strength of national defense: 4.02. Then "will improve a little" expectations are as follows: individual income (3.89); the establishment of social order (3.88); the social welfare system (3.88); the living environment of the rural areas (3.77); democratization (3.60); the unity of the nation (3.58); and the elimination of differences between income levels (3.30).

The average score of expectations of the 10 subject area is 3.82. Thus the image of our future society in the year 2000 is generally evaluated as brighter than that of today, as shown in the survey responses.

Survey Methodology Explained

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 22 Nov 85 p 10

[Article by Pak Hung-su, director of the Public Relations Office, Social Science Institute, Yose University: "Main Axis of the society Is Held By 'Thos Who Are Working Hard in Silence; I Have Read of a Bright Tomorrow in the National Consciousness That Is Highly Developed, 1,500 Samples Are Interviewed; Results Are Analyzed by Computers"]

In the country today, no concept is more important than its interests, and no word is being used more frequently there than the phrase "the interests of the country."

In our case, there is a tendency for the interests of the country and the interests of the public often to be interpreted to mean the same. However, the interests of the country should mean, in principle, the greatest interests of the people, land, and sovereignty of a country which must be sought in carrying out the foreign policy of the country, whereas the interests of the public should mean the activities designed to enhance the peace and welfare of the people by implementing domestic policies. Nonetheless, in the context of this survey, the interests of the country and the interests of the public are taken to mean the same.

A survey was conducted recently in order to find out how much respect the people are paying to the interests of the country while dealing with those domestic and foreign problems whose solution is incumbent upon the people. In particular, one of the characteristics of the survey is that it was conducted for the press to find, from the people, the posture it should take in order to contribute to the interests of the country.

On the basis of the viewpoint that the interests of the country are to change whenever the external environment and internal requirements may demand a change rather than to stay fixed or absolute, the survey was conducted to discover the substance of the country's interests, as perceived by the people at this juncture, in that discovering it would be very profitable for an analysis of our future.

Furthermore, the survey was designed to render assistance in mapping policies through the convergence of opinion--finding out the people's views about the areas and tasks of interest, such as politics, society, and culture in general.

Thus the survey was launched with a consciousness of the following concrete questions: 1) To what degree do the people trust the government and the press in the rapidly changing domestic and international situation? 2) What are the people's expectations of the current North-South dialogue and the probability of unification? 3) What do the people think about the intensifying trend toward protectionism? 4) How much do the people believe in the economic policy of the government? 5) What do the people think about our consciousness of public order today? 6) What do the people think of the labor disputes and student demonstrations? 7) What is the people's image of the future in the year 2000?

Questionnaires prepared with such a consciousness underwent a preliminary screening by 50 persons who represent demographic and sociological viewpoints and were then finalized.

The survey was conducted with 1,500-person samples chosen from a multi-stage random sample from those family members of the age group 20-75 in the population determined on the basis of all the households in the Republic of Korea, exclusive of the island regions.

The samples were chosen on the basis of the number of families in regions cited in the 1984 "Permanent Resident Population Survey Report on Cities and Provinces." A total of 100 regions were selected as follows: 47 in 6 major cities, including Seoul, throughout the country; 20 in other 20 cities; 11 in village-level regions; and 22 in town-level regions.

From these 100 regions, 1 group of families was chosen from each region as a random sample in proportion to its size and 1 family was chosen from that group of families as a random sample and then 15 persons were chosen from each of those selected families. Thus a total of 1,500 persons were systematically chosen.

Among these selected samples, the distribution of those pollees who may be classified into certain sample groups was as follows: men, 793 (54.2 percent); women, 673 (45.9 percent); the group in their twenties, 505 (34.6 percent); that in their thirties, 395 (27 percent); that in their forties, 264 (18.1 percent); and that in their fifties or older, 297 (20.3 percent). And by level of education, the distribution is, no education, 59 (4.1 percent); primary school graduates, 176 (12.1 percent); middle school graduates, 303 (20.8 percent); high school graduates, 599 (41.1 percent); and graduates of college or higher, 318 (21.9 percent).

By region the distribution is Seoul, 388 (26.6 percent); Pusan, 118 (8.1 percent); Inch'on, Kyonggi Province, 220 (15.1 percent); North Ch'ungch'ong Province, 63 (4.3 percent); South Ch'ungch'ong Province, 61 (4.2 percent); Kangwon Province, 71 (4.9 percent); North Cholla Province, 90 (6.2 percent); South Cholla Province, 118 (8.1 percent); Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, 206 (14.1 percent); and South Kyongsang Province, 122 (8.4 percent).

The survey was conducted by 100 polltakers--1 polltaker for each region, during the period 20-30 October. Polls were taken through interviews. Results of the survey were processed and analyzed by computers on the SPSS program.

What touched my heart most while conducting the recent survey were the facts that our people's consciousness and living conditions have been enhanced greatly in recent years and that those people who are working hard in silence and with integrity throughout the country are the backbone of our society.

7989/9738

CSO: 4107/049

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

4,831 CAMPUS RALLIES OCCUR SINCE 1984--Various campus disturbances, which occurred since the campus autonomy system was introduced in March 1984, totaled 4,831, it was reported yesterday. A report which the Ministry of Education presented to the National Assembly showed the number 4,831 breaks down to 949 cases during the first semester of 1984; 1,136 cases for the second semester; 1,883 cases during the first semester in 1985 and 792 cases in the second semester. During the first semester this year, such rallies totaled 71. Citing the statistics, a ministry official said the number of such disruptions is showing a decreasing tendency. The report further showed that disturbances, notably rallies and demonstrations, which have occurred since the winter vacation period last December, totaled 123 at 39 colleges and universities. They included 87 instances of demonstrations and 36 incidents of rallies. Of the 123 cases of disturbances, 40 were held off-campus, including 21 in Seoul and 19 others in regional areas. The report showed that student councils were organized at 93 of the 100 colleges and universities in the country. Seven others have yet to organize the councils. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Apr 86 p 8 SK]/12766

CSO: 4100/108

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

CABINET ENDORSES GUIDELINES FOR 1987 BUDGET BILL

SK290046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The government's fiscal spendings in 1987 will likely increase by 12-13 percent over this year to 15.5 trillion won, or \$17.6 billion, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said yesterday.

Guidelines for drawing next year's budget bill, endorsed by a cabinet meeting yesterday, assumed an inflation-adjusted 7.5 percent growth in the gross national product (GNP) and a 3.5-4 percent increase in the GNP deflator next year.

This year's budget is scaled at 13,801 billion won, up 10.1 percent from last year's 12,532 billion won.

Explaining the budget guidelines, Yi Chin-sol, head of the Budget Office at the EPB, said there are a variety of factors pressing for a sizable increase in next year's budget.

"The factors include programs essential for preparing the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympiad, strengthening national defense power, modernizing rural areas and promoting social welfare," Yi explained.

The guidelines call for maximum curb on new public projects, including government buildings, and a big increase in spendings for R&D projects in the manufacturing sector.

To improve a fiscal efficiency the government will turn the Office of Monopoly to a state-invested corporation, while improving the management of the Korean National Railroad, the EPB said.

The government will draw more dividends from state-invested corporations, while establishing a special account for managing such dividends, the EPB said.

The dividends collected by the government last year totaled 10.4 billion won representing two percent of 470 billion won in profits raked in by state-run corporations or accounting for 0.3 percent of the government's equity shares in the corporations.

The EPB said a proper dividend level is 15 percent of profits and 3 percent of the government's equities.

The guidelines also call for a strict management of government manpower within the framework of the current table of organization.

All government offices are required to submit their 1987 spending proposals to the Budget Office no later than the end of May this year.

Government-invested corporations, including Korea Highway Corp and Korea National Housing Corp, will be asked to float bonds to finance their mammoth projects, in an effort to minimize government's financial supports to them, the EPB said.

/12766

CSO: 4100/108

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT, PATENT LAW USE DISCUSSED

Seoul CHONJA CHINHUNG in Korean Jul 85 pp 6-12

[Article by Yi Ki-sung, director of the Fourth Examination Bureau, Patent Office: "Research and Development and the Use of Domestic and Foreign Patents"]

[Text] Introduction: That the domestic economy has achieved a high growth rate and has been able to gain international competitiveness during the past 20 years has been in large measure due to the policy of developing labor-intensive industries based on low wages and a constant increase in exports.

However, the advanced nations' policy of trade protectionism and their tendency toward technology protection, which refuses the transfer of basic technology, now form a great wall blocking the development of our industry. We have lost our superiority in exporting inexpensive products made with cheap labor to such developing nations as India, Communist China, and Pakistan, while our rapidly developing semiconductor industry is faced with the dumping offensive of Japanese semiconductor makers. In particular, the fact that the domestic semiconductor industry is facing a success or failure crisis due to IBM's thorough restriction of technology shows clearly that the issues of the development of advanced technology and the transfer of technology can decide the future development of domestic industry.

Thus it is urgent that we survey the overall situation regarding patents and take measures with a long-term view.

Until just recently, there were a few instances where the export of our products was hindered due to an infringement on patent rights because patents on those items had already expired or because the quality and quantity of our products were no competition for the advanced countries' products in the monopoly on overseas markets.

However, as our technological level has risen through unflagging technological development and increased research investment and as our export strategy of depending on products with high added values has evolved, the advanced countries have begun to pursue strongly the institution of material patent systems and intellectual ownership rights; the United States, in particular, is strengthening its technology protection policy on the governmental level,

passing such laws as a trade tariff law, a false trademark prevention law, and a computer software and semiconductor protection law.

Therefore, this paper will examine several aspects of the importance of patents in the development of technology and will examine plans to use patents effectively through an analysis of the use of domestic and foreign patents.

I Importance of Patents and Research and Development

The world is entering an era of fierce competition in advanced technology. As the advanced industries leading the current technological revolution, such technologies as semiconductor-based microelectronics and "emgatronics" information industries based on computers and communications technology, biological industries based on manufacturing genes, industries for new materials such as fine ceramics and functional high polymers, and the solar energy and nuclear fusion industries are expected to become base industries that will capture over half the world's industrial market by the year 2000.

The government, with its goal of becoming an advanced scientific and technological state by the 21st century, is studying such measures as fostering first-rate minds, while domestic industry, in order to deal dynamically with the changing international situation, has begun to set up corporate research centers in the late 1970's and is stressing the arrangement of systems and the creation of a research environment for the effective conduct of research; thus, in spite of research investments and a number of researchers that is smaller than the advanced countries, we are vigorously conducting such research activities as the assimilation and improvement of basic technology and the development of advanced technology.

In particular, it is expected that with the formation of a large-scale science city at the Taedok Research Site in South Ch'ungch'ong Province, our appetite for more research and development will grow and the effort to carry out comprehensive research through industrial and academic cooperation at the semiconductor research center recently established at Seoul National University [SNU] is held in high regard.

However, a close look at the reality of our country's research and development shows that, except for a few large enterprises, most firms have established formal technological development divisions without establishing their own research centers, and even in those cases where enterprises have established their own research centers, they are unable to carry out active research due to a lack of equipment, the massive amounts of material and personnel needed for research, and the lack of awareness on the part of management. In particular, the lack of highly trained manpower is a major factor inhibiting the digestion and assimilation of introduced technology, and our invention patents and know-how are insufficient for the building of high technology.

The purpose of a patent system is to recognize a monopoly right for an inventor for a fixed period of time in return for the inventor making his invention public, to prevent the waste of duplicate inventions, and to speed up technological development so as to achieve industrial development. Simply put, patents are intermediaries or catalysts between technology and industry.

In the past, inventions came from the creative activities of individuals and the patent system centered on protecting individual discoveries, but today the most inventive activities have a growing relationship with the technological development activities of enterprises so that enterprises and organizing and systematizing research centers to develop high-technology and technological-development exert a great influence on enterprise development. This has given rise to the function of the patent system to tie enterprise development and technological development even closer together.

Furthermore, the thing that justifies the provision of technological monopolies in today's capitalistic free economy is the system of industrial ownership. That is, the patent specifications that explain in detail the concrete makeup of high technology are at the same time both the publication of the technology and the protection of property rights. Thus there is the concern that in technologically advanced countries where the system of industrial ownership is highly developed these monopoly rights can be used as legal weapons to transfer their monopolies to developing countries also.

However, if domestic enterprises use this system and the public patent materials well, they can lend vitality to enterprise research and development and it is certain that they can provide a stepping stone for technological innovation for the part of the electronics industry that has not been able to advance beyond its position as subcontractors for foreign enterprises.

But we must first carry out varied research so that the wide use of patent materials will have good results.

With the development of industry and growing activity in the development of technology, the government, industry, and the people have begun to show a greater interest in the patent system; the number of industrial ownership rights issued last year was 64,030, up 8,222 or 14 percent from 1983's 5,808.

Looking at this by type of right, patents totaled 8,633 for an increase of 35 percent over 1983, new applications totaled 14,765 for an increase of 26.8 percent, designs totaled 15,869 for an increase of 13.8 percent, and trademarks totaled 24,763 for an increase of 3.3 percent.

However, as seen in Table 1, we must be aware that the number of patents issued to foreigners is much greater than for Koreans.

Table 1. Issuance of Patents to Foreigners and Koreans

Country Issues	KOREA					JAPAN	U.S.	West Germany	SWEDEN	BRAZIL	CANADA
	80	81	82	83	84	'83	83	83	83	83	83
Domestic	186	232	1,556	1,599	1,997	227,708	59,391	31,658	4,283	2,302	2,017
Foreign	1,446	1,576	4,368	4,785	6,636	24,977	44,312	15,445	2,958	4,900	23,690
Total	1,632	1,808	5,924	6,384	8,633	252,685	103,703	47,103	7,241	7,202	25,707
% Foreign	89	87	74	75	77	10	43	33	41	68	92

Source: Patent Office, "Annual Report on Patent Statistics," 1984, p 52.

WIPO [World Intellectual Property Organization], IP/STAT/1983/A, pp 8-9.

Note: Those countries in the table above that use the new applications system include Korea, Japan, West Germany, and Brazil, but the number of new applications is not included in the table.

We can see from these statistics that at the beginning of the 1980's our enterprises were very reliant on the introduction of foreign technology; the gradual increase in recent years of the number of patents issued to Koreans is promising, and the increasing number of patents issued to foreigners each year means that foreigners are more aware of our market and the development of our technology and are taking steps to protect their technology. However, the proportion of patents issued to foreigners in Japan and the United States is low at 10 percent and 43 percent respectively, and in particular, the number of patent and new applications issuances in Japan last year was approximately 486,000, half of the total for the whole world.

The number of issuances (including new applications, based on 1983) for the electronics field, which is our concern here, increased 35 percent over 1982, compared with only 7.8 percent for all the Patent Office's issuances for patents and new applications.

The highest increase within the electronics sector was the computer area at 11 percent or 2.16 times, with semiconductors at 59 percent, information memory devices (recorders, VTR's, etc.) at 46 percent, electronic circuits at 34 percent, and communications devices at 18 percent.

However, considering that Samsung Electronics and Gold Star accounted for 83 percent of the domestic electronics issuances, the number of issuances for most of our electronics firms is very low. Thus, when the rest of the electronics firms also actively apply the patent system to their technological development to increase the number of issuances, we can expect to have a lot of distinctive research and development activity.

Major advanced countries including the United States and the EEC are strengthening their protection of their technology; America has designated 10 new industrial countries as sources of pirated copies of patented products, published materials, and trademarks and is taking various steps to prevent this.

The United States has recently designated the five areas of computers, semiconductors, robotics, electronic communications, and genetic engineering as advanced-technology areas whose technology is not to be shared with foreign countries, while strengthening various measures to regulate information and control the export of advanced technology to friendly advanced nations such as Japan and to some 20 new industrial states including Korea, as well as to such communist countries as the Soviet Union.

The United States is also including computer software under its copyright laws in order to protect software rights and Japan has also followed the lead of the West, including America, to adopt the guideline of protecting software

under the copyright laws after having pushed for special legislation and revisions in the copyright laws.

In the semiconductor sector, a law protecting semiconductor chips was passed by the U.S. Congress in October 1984, and the United States has recognized a 10-year post-design copyright period for the mask work design method for semiconductor circuitry.

Last December, Japan's MITI proposed a semiconductor chip protection law to protect semiconductor chip circuit design rights and is pushing for it to be enacted; as a consequence, the related industries will have to prepare long-range measures.

The pressure from the United States and other advanced countries on material patents is growing stronger. At the 1981 Seoul trade and industry conference, the United States formally asked us for the introduction of material patents while at the 1983 Korean-American industrial rights meeting, the United States warned that it will not transfer high technology to us if we do not introduce material patents; at the Korean-American economic talks held on 2 July of last year in Washington, the Americans continued to press for the strengthening of intellectual property ownership rights, including copyrights and industrial ownership while warning that if we do not respond sincerely they will strengthen trade protection measures such as deleting us from the list of GSP [Generalized System of Tariff Preferences] countries. We can expect such diplomatic pressures from the advanced countries to continue. Given our country's current conditions, it will be difficult to adopt this system right away, but in consideration of the overall international trends we cannot but recognize these demands, and material patents are already recognized in 95 countries.

Communist China, which is developing into a formidable competitor to us in exports, has adopted a patent law as part of its open-door economic policy and has put it into effect as of 1 April of this year; let us take a quick look at the Chinese law.

Communist China joined the World Intellectual Propriety Organization (WIPO) on 9 December 1984 and opened up the issuance of patents to foreigners; this is seen as part of the strategy to promote the development of science and technology. Communist China's patent law is like those of Western countries in that it provides for equal protection of the rights of both Chinese and foreigners, but it is fundamentally different in nature from that of the socialist Soviet Union where the rights of monopoly belong to the state; furthermore, in the choice of the open examination and publication of invention patents and the choice of non-examination after publication for new applications except for the examination of protest requests, the Chinese system is different from ours. Also, the Communist Chinese Patent Office has recently published "Regulations for the Implementation of the Communist Chinese Patent Law" which include provisions for granting a substantial compensation for individuals who come up with new inventions or new technology. These regulations prescribe the issuance of patents, the examination and ratification of patents, and the encouragement of inventions and were put into effect along with the Patent Law on 1 April of this year.

Thus we cannot overlook the influence that Communist China's implementation of a patent law will have on us; our government and enterprises must take measures.

Enterprises' Domestic and Foreign Use of Patents

Recently, interest in the patent management of enterprises has grown greatly. As recently as the end of March 1977, there were only 4 enterprises where patent management offices with a total of 20 staff members had been established; however, beginning in 1978, the government has actively encouraged the establishment of patent management offices at enterprises so that the total has increased to 276 enterprises, as seen in Table 2, with a total staff of 851 persons, while a total of 60 enterprises have instituted an internal system of compensation for discoveries made in the line of duty.

Table 2. Establishment of Patent Management Offices (1983)

Industry	No. of Enterprises with Offices	No. of Staff	No. of Firms Compensat- ing for Discoveries
Electric, Electronics	47	133	9
Machines, Metals	72	255	17
Chemicals, Drugs	78	220	17
Fibers	23	81	4
General Trading Companies	16	49	5
Others	<u>40</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>8</u>
Totals:	276	851	60

Source: Office of Patents, "Annual Patent Statistics Report," 1984, p 28.

Note: Among the electrical and electronics enterprises with patent management offices, Gold Star has the largest staff at 24, while 3 enterprises have between 4 and 10 persons, and the other 43 enterprises have 3 or fewer.

However, just 1 large Japanese enterprise has an annual budget for the patent area of about 30 billion yuen, has a patent management staff of 700 persons, and obtained 23,000 patent issuances in 1983, a number roughly equal to all the patent issuances to domestic concerns in Korea, indicating that we have a need for much development in this area.

In particular, because our patent management offices tend to devote themselves to the business of issuances, they are unable to fulfill the central role that

their counterparts play in the advanced countries, and because the position of the offices inside enterprises is either inclined toward the recording of issuances or is not closely linked with research and development divisions, they are unable to function effectively.

However, because the advanced countries emphasize patent management as an enterprise management strategy, they put their patent management offices directly under top executives responsible for legal affairs and research and development and charge them with work related to research and development, and survey foreign technology.

For example, the function and organization of the patent management offices of Japanese enterprises are as follows. The functions of the patent management office range from planning patent strategy and securing rights to encouraging the use and management of patent information, the investigation and review of patents, the protection of patent rights, and the provision of compensation for patents; the office belongs to a division related to research and development and even has patent specialists permanently posted overseas.

It is noteworthy that recently an increasing number of Japanese enterprises have been placing their patent management offices directly under their chairmen or within their research and development divisions.

In the future, we must expand the activities of the patent management offices to include knowing the status of foreign enterprises' technology development while emphasizing the acquisition of rights to new technological products and utilizing technological information; we must also elevate the status of the patent management office within the enterprise to the level of export and research and development divisions and ensure that they develop a system of mutual cooperation.

The resource materials now maintained at the Patent Office include patent documents, microfilms, and non-patent technology documents; these are actively used in examinations and determinations, but they are also widely available for public use at no charge. Also, for the purposes of smoothly diffusing the industrial property system to the provinces and contributing to the development of provincial industry, the office has established and is operating 156 regional patent materials reading centers at city and provincial capitals and major industrial parks.

The utilization of patent materials is increasing every year; looking at the utilization of the Patent Office's reading rooms, enterprise employees account for over half the cases of utilization and many students also use the facilities. However, research institutes do not use the facilities frequently.

Also, the Patent Office has been providing companies with 200 million won worth of patent-related technology information but actual utilization by the research and development departments has not been strong.

The scope of patent information management by the patent offices and enterprises of the advanced countries is very broad and the bulk of it has been computerized so that scientific utilization is possible.

We also are computerizing our materials as part of the modernization of patent management and certain enterprises' patent management offices are also rushing to computerize patent information.

As an additional technology document center, there is the Science and Technology Information Center of the Industrial Research Institute which not only has periodicals on domestic technology but has also collected reports on domestic and foreign patents.

In order to keep its foreign markets, an enterprise must keep on top of foreign technological trends and patent trends. In order to do that, the enterprise must achieve effective research and development based on the collection of various reports and documents on patents or based on the computerization of information.

With the protective trade policies of the advanced nations in the 1980's, lawsuits regarding unfair trade in foreign products have been increasing rapidly. Seen as strong expressions of the U.S. government's determination to protect its semiconductor industry are the controversy surrounding the judgment of dumping against Korean-made color televisions and the U.S. trade representative's launching of an unfair trade practices investigation of Japanese exports of semiconductors.

Thus our domestic research and development departments must take measures. In particular, in order to continue to increase our exports to America, which is an important trading partner, we must clearly understand the functions and applications of Article 301 of the 1984 U.S. trade law now being applied by the U.S. trade representative and of Article 337, which is related to the ITC.

Thus before exporting a product to a foreign country, we need first to study that country's patent system and related trade laws in order to determine if that product will run afoul of patent laws. In particular, it is necessary to be thorough in patent management relating to the advanced countries of the United States, Japan, and West Germany because of their highly developed patent systems.

At the same time, patent problems are beginning to arise in connection with the introduction of foreign technology by domestic enterprises, giving rise to a gradual increase in patent disputes. Thus industrial concerns producing the same products should exchange information and develop a common patent strategy in order to reduce unnecessary payments of royalties to foreigners.

Also, on the government level, we should use overseas legations to obtain information on the newest reported patents in the target countries to provide to our related industries while considering a long-range policy of adding the duty of obtaining information on patents of advanced technology.

Entrepreneurs and managers must have an interest in the industrial property system and give their employees an opportunity to study patents at home and overseas. Also, they should post patent management staff members in the countries that are our trading partners to obtain and use patent documentation and information to be used in research and development, and they must seek protection from patent issuances both at home and overseas whenever they develop a new product or design.

Finally, we must be able to utilize actively patent-related international agencies and treaties. Our country joined the United Nations' WIPO on 1 March 1979 and the Paris Convention, which is an international treaty that recognizes priority rights in patent issuance, on 4 May 1980 while joining the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), which provides for a patent issued by any one of the 34 members to be simultaneously recognized by all members instead of the old system of obtaining issuances from each country; since it is now possible to use patents in most of our trading partner countries, we must use them actively.

We are living in an international era and this tendency is particularly marked in the area of industrial property rights. Thus our country is taking such measures as joining the WIPO, the Paris Convention, and the PCT. Recently, foreigners' patent issuances have been increasing each year; this is a sign that the foreign enterprises' interest in our market has been growing as a result of the increasing scale of the Korean market but it can also be seen as a method to prevent our enterprises from catching up with them. However, the advanced countries, including the United States, have not been content with this and have made strong demands including recognition of material patents and protection of software and semiconductor chips while warning that they will take various trade protective measures if we do not comply. In order to deal with this international trend, domestic enterprises must study the various problems noted above in the utilization of patents and carry out needed reforms. If our enterprises overlook the importance of industrial property ownership in the future, they can expect to find themselves wrapped up in patent disputes with the advanced industrial countries in the 21st century, suffering sacrifices in the export market even greater than now.

Thus entrepreneurs must recognize anew that the patent system is part of enterprise growth strategy and strengthen the functions of their patent management offices while providing for the effective utilization of domestic patent reports in their research and development divisions, thereby enhancing the international competitiveness of our products.

Today, when the wave of free imports into our country is rising, we must remember that the loss of international competitiveness will mean not only the loss of foreign markets but also the loss of the domestic market.

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CSO: 4107/292

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO DIVERSIFY OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION MARKETS

SK020037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said yesterday the government is working toward the withdrawal of overseas Korean construction companies whose international competitiveness is soft.

In testimony before the National Assembly Economy-Science Committee, Kim said the government will make efforts to diversify the construction export markets as the Mideast construction market is shrinking.

The government is also studying the wisdom of transferring Korean construction firms from the Middle East to Southeast Asia, the deputy prime minister said.

The committee was one of the 10 assembly standing committees that convened on the first day of a seven-day committee session.

The Steering and Foreign Affairs and Finance Committees did not meet.

Kim, who also serves as minister of economic planning, said the nation is saving \$1.5 billion as a result of falling crude oil prices.

He said the nation is expected to register a trade surplus of \$900 million this year if it manages to overcome the issue of rising import prices from Japan following the appreciation of the Japanese yen.

In other testimony, Minister of Construction Yi Kyu-hyo said the government plans to build an estimated 300,000 houses this year, 80,000 units more than last year.

More financial and tax benefits will be offered to those builders of small housing units, the minister said.

Meanwhile, 10 standing committees received briefings from relevant government authorities and started deliberations on bills and other issues awaiting action.

During the panel session period, the ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to form three special assembly committees. They are one to deal with constitutional revision, another to support the ongoing inter-Korea dialogue and the third one to manage the economic affairs related to the people's livelihood.

The DJP also plans to pass 45 economy-related bills, including one to support the establishment of smaller businesses, during the ongoing sitting.

The majority party is considering a revision of the National Assembly Law to give the speaker more authority for orderly operation of the assembly sessions.

But an interparty wrangling is likely as the major opposition New Korea Democratic and the minor opposition Korea National Parties are opposing the DJP-proposed amendments to the Assembly Law.

As for the proposed formation of an ad hoc committee for constitutional revision, the NKDP demands the panel be designed to change the basic law this year.

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CSO: 4100/108

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

PAPER VIEWS ROLE OF PRESS IN RELATION TO GOVERNMENT

SK101412 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Apr 86 p 2

[Editorial: "A Different View of the Press--Forced Harmony Ends in Discord"]

[Text] "Harmony-Promoting Newspaper" was adopted as the slogan to mark this year's newspaper day. On this occasion, we find it necessary to define once again what is true harmony and what is the best way to promote this harmony.

Nobody on earth will refuse harmony unless he is a born warlike man. The press, which aspires to participate in the development of the society and country, seeks it as well.

In particular, in view of the state of discord which began to take on a more serious color since the 1970's, reconciliation and cooperation among all strata, all parties, and all factions is clearly the most urgent task facing us now. At this juncture, there is one thing that must be made clear before progressing further. It is that harmony can be achieved only through mutual approach.

Harmony cannot be achieved through the unilateral domination of one side by the other side. Harmony by definition means horizontal cooperation among various [word indistinct] on the principle of equality and independence. If one side forces others to follow only its intentions, instead of promoting harmony, it runs the risk of promoting discord, contrary to what is intended.

On the occasion of newspaper day, we find it doubly necessary for the press and the authorities to observe this principle most appropriately. There are no differences between the press and the authorities in their general objective of pursuing development amid social and national harmony. However, the press and the authorities cannot work in exactly the same way in pursuing development amid social and national harmony. The authorities should try to plumb with generous consideration, as to why the press often does not see things the same way as they do.

To the eyes of the authorities, the Leaning Tower of Pisa may look to be leaning to the left, while it may seem to be leaning to the right to the eyes of the press which stands in the opposite direction. Only when the authorities respect the views and judgment of the press can they reach a great balanced

conclusion. This is nothing but harmony in the true sense of the word. On the contrary, if the authorities hope that the press also describes the Leaning Tower of Pisa as leaning to the left without considering the truth, the conclusion cannot be viewed as being balanced.

If the press shouts in unison with the authorities that the Leaning Tower of Pisa is leaning to the left, the people will not be persuaded by the uniform press no matter how sweetly it may preach the enlightenment.

For this very reason, if the authorities are truly aware of the enlightenment function of the press, they should try to plumb why it is necessary for the press to adopt functions, views, and theories different from those of the authorities and why the authorities should respect them.

There can be many ways to become patriotic. Nobody can monopolize patriotism. Half a century before the establishment of the government, the press already began to traverse a treacherous road for national liberation and for the establishment of a sovereign, democratic republican government in its own unique, patriotic spirit. For this reason, we hope that the authorities will adopt an attitude of listening to the press rather than unilaterally interfering in the unique, patriotic function of the press--the press' reporting of truth and facts and its commentary function--which has participated in the building of a new sovereign country for over half a century.

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CSO: 4107/124

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

REPORT ON AKIHITO VISIT DENIED--Seoul, April 2 KYODO--A South Korean Foreign Ministry official Wednesday denied a Japanese newspaper report that Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko will visit South Korea in the second week of October. No decision has been made on the timing of the royal visit, said the official, who asked not to be named. The SANKEI SHIMBUN newspaper reported Wednesday that the South Korean Government accepted a plan for the royal couple to visit the country for 3 days during the period between October 8 and 12. Their visit will be the first to South Korea by members of Japan's imperial family since the end of the 36 years of Japanese colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula in 1945 at the end of World War II. Both the Japanese and South Korean governments announced last month that they agreed to promote the visit plan. But South Korea's opposition forces, led by the New Korea Democratic Party, opposed the projected visit. In Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Wednesday that he is aware of the opposition in South Korea to the visit and that it will be desirable for the couple to be welcomed by all of the Korean people. Abe told a Diet Committee Session the Japanese Government will carefully handle the matter in negotiation with the South Korean side. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 2 Apr 86 OW] /12766

CSO: 4100/108

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SEEKS INDIRECT U.S. TRADE

Mission Sent to Latin America

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 5 Nov 85 p 7

[Text] An investment mission was dispatched to Central and South America to survey the possibility of medium and small enterprises advancing into four countries, including Costa Rica.

The Central Council of the Enterprises Council dispatched on 4 October a Central-South American investment mission composed of 12 representatives of the industry led by Council Chairman Yu Ki-chong in order to develop export markets in Central and South America.

This mission is scheduled to visit until 23 October four Central and South American nations, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, and Atlanta in the United States in order to survey the advance of medium and small scale industries into Central and South America and the possibility of investment there. The mission will visit government ministries and offices, and organizations concerned, and also inspect local industries and work places.

Especially in Costa Rica the mission is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President Monge.

Pros and Cons of Mission

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] Because of the heightening U.S. moves to regulate textile products from the Asian nations, investment in textile products in the Caribbean nations, the beneficiaries of the Caribbean Basin Initiative [CBI] by the United States, is actively demanded.

However, it is pointed out that before making investment it will be necessary to unflinchingly grasp the existence of the U.S. quota by the objective country, and its capacity to fulfill the quota.

According to the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation on 14 October, because exports to the United States are gradually becoming difficult due to the

stepped up protectionist trade trends in the United States, local industries are increasingly attempting to take advantage of the CBI policy, which is an overall economic assistance policy that the United States is implementing for the 21 Caribbean nations.

Especially since the nations in the Caribbean region commonly have such problems as lagging industrial facilities, high rates of unemployment, and the shortage of foreign currency, these nations, by taking full advantage of the support from the U.S. CBI and various special preferential conditions, are strongly inviting the entry of labor-intensive export-oriented industries.

Accordingly, local industries are showing strong interest in garment fabrication industries, which require little capital and will be relatively easy to invest. However, reportedly they are not fully aware of whether the objective country for investment has signed a textile agreement with the United States. According to the latest survey by the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation, of the 21 recipient nations of the benefits from the CBI, Costa Rica, Dominica, Haiti and Panama, which are considered to be favorable to our investment, have already signed textile agreements with the United States. It has been learned that the United States is actively promoting the signing of textile agreements with Jamaica and Honduras.

Therefore, it is recommended that in advancing into the Caribbean region this point should be noted, and the existence of quotas, the capacity to fulfill the quota, and other benefits from investment should be first investigated.

On the other hand, in accordance with the CBI policy the United States has extended to the 21 Caribbean nations until 1995 such overall economic support as trade, investment, and assistance. Especially in the trade sector, the United States is exempting these nations from various import restrictions and custom duties except certain commodities among the major products exported to the United States such as textiles, leather products, footwear, and chemical products.

The quota items to the United States of the recipient nations of the CBI for 1985 are as follows: Costa Rica, synthetic corsets, girdles, and brassieres; Haiti, cotton gloves, cotton sport shoes, cotton trousers, cotton and synthetic brassieres, and cotton dress gowns; Panama, sweaters; Dominica, cotton shirts, cotton nightwear, knit shirts, blouses, and brassieres.

Company Activities Noted

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Oct 85

[Unattributed article: "Textile Industry Actively Advancing into Central and South America; Indirect Exports Through Free Zones by Detouring U.S. Restrictions; Kukche Trading Established Local Corporation and Factory in Dominica; Sampung, Jointly with a U.S. Firm, Exported \$2.78 Million Last Year; Yuhwa Trading Advanced into Honduras to Produce Women's Garments; Wonpung Trading Exported Garments to the United States and Built Clover Luggage"]

[Text] Because the United States import restrictions on Korean textile products are being intensified and thus gradually trade barriers are being raised, textile-exporting industries are actively entering free export zones close to the United States.

According to the industry sources on 14 October, textile-exporting industries and certain trading companies are expanding and increasing joint investment with Central and South American nations and the establishment of local corporations. The reason for this is that these nations, as free export zones, can freely export to the United States. In addition, even if shipping costs are taken into account, considerable amounts of expenses can be saved, and competitiveness can be increased.

Among the Caribbean nations, in the case of Dominica, seven to eight firms, including Sampung, a ready-made wear specialist, Yuhwa Trading, a sweater and blouse exporter, Wonpung Trading, a rain-coat maker, Kukche Trading, a trading company, and Clover Luggage, a luggage specialist have begun to build a foundation for entering the United States.

In the case of Kukche Trading, it has established a local corporation called Kukche Apparel, and built a garment factory in the San Pedro industrial zone to start its operation at the end of August. Kukche plans to locally produce 100,000 sets of jackets this year, the first year of operation, for export to the United States. As it uses Korean-made equipment and material for the facilities of the local factory, it has also made great contributions to the export of facility materials.

Its Dominican factory will specialize in the production of cotton-blended wool jackets and trousers. On the other hand, Sampung, in a joint venture with [Brandwood] Clothing, established Dominican [Brandwood] with capital of about \$700,000, began the operation of the local factory in March of last year, and exported last year, the first year of operation, \$2.78 million worth to the United States. Following this, it recorded by September of this year \$3 million in exports. It is expected to achieve \$4.5 million worth export by the end of the year.

Through the local Honduran corporation it established in 1978 Yuhwa Trading built a factory in Dominica for the production of blouses to penetrate the U.S. market. Clover Luggage also established a local corporation this year.

Wonpung Trading has completed a garment factory for men's and women's clothes with 350 employees to fully begin its exports of garments to the United States.

In addition, Hanchang, Changu Trading, an infant wear specialist, are entering Central and South America.

However, it is known that considerable amounts of difficulty and risk are involved for these fiber export industries in entering Central and South America. It is, therefore, urgent to provide policy support to these industries.

It has been pointed out that, first of all, the wage is about \$80 to \$100 a month per worker, which is about 50 percent lower compared with that of the Korean worker. However, in accordance with the labor law of the country concerned, more than 75 percent of employees must be recruited locally, and recently labor union activities have become intense. Thus, it is pointed out that given conditions are deteriorating.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

LOCAL LIFE INSURANCE INDUSTRY AGAINST JOINT VENTURES

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Nov 85 p 4

[Unattributed Article: "Controversy Over Opening up Life Insurance"]

[Text] How will the life insurance market be opened?

Recently the insurance authorities and the insurance industry have been researching various measures regarding the problem of opening up the insurance industry.

Not only did the life insurance industry hold a 2-day measures session on 12 and 13 November at the Life Insurance Association, but it also invited over 200 persons from various circles to a discussion session on 14 November.

The issue of opening the market focused from the beginning on America's pressure for opening the market, but the issue has recently been expanded to consider domestic and foreign firms to become an area of interest in economic circles.

In particular, the opinion has formed that if we are to open up to the Americans, we should first open up to domestic firms so that the government can launch a positive effort to investigate this problem.

If the market is opened up to domestic firms, then the biggest concern is to whom it will be open. Currently most of the country's largest enterprises have expressed an interest in dealing in life insurance.

However, it is a fact that if the market is opened up to the great cartel enterprises, such an action will be tagged as yet another special benefit for the cartel enterprises. Of the six firms currently engaged in the life insurance business, only one, Taehan Education Insurance, is not related to the cartel enterprises.

It is also a fact that the life insurance companies owned by cartel enterprises have been criticized for serving as capital pipelines for their parent firms. Looking only at superficial figures, we can see that the six insurance firms have provided a total of 55 billion won in funds to sister companies.

The desire of other big enterprises to participate in an insurance market that is still swamped in red ink can be interpreted as being due to a desire to gain this type of hidden income.

However, allowing the great enterprises to participate in the insurance market will certainly provoke substantial opposition. Thus some related persons such as students of the insurance industry have suggested that the participation of the great enterprises should either be prohibited totally or be allowed only to a minimal degree in the form of establishing mutual companies.

This will be the most convenient way for the government as well, and is seen as a very possible choice.

Current commercial and insurance law divides the kinds of insurance companies into two: the mutual company and the corporation.

As a form whereby individuals, small and medium-size enterprises, and contract representatives participate in managing the company, the mutual company is the form that best agrees with the principles of insurance.

In the case of Japan, which has served as a guide for our country's insurance companies, the choice of mutual companies has been overwhelmingly predominant.

At the same time, many opinions have been voiced to the effect that the opening up of the market to domestic firms should be approached from the standpoint of allowing the establishment of provincial insurance companies.

However, since the operation of a life insurance company depends on securing a certain number of contracts, the idea of provincial life insurance companies is not without problems.

Along with this, the insurance authorities are studying a plan to open up the insurance market to domestic and foreign firms at the same time, thus allowing the establishment of Korean-American joint ventures.

Plans to allow American insurance companies to enter into joint ventures with Korean enterprises are being considered, as are plans to allow American insurance companies to enter the market by way of capital participation in Korean insurance companies.

The domestic insurance companies are showing a very sensitive response to these proposals to allow joint ventures.

The concern is that American insurance companies will do very well without even extending any effort by simply utilizing the operational organizations of domestic enterprises.

The insurance industry is even more worried about the principle of opening up the market to domestic firms first.

This is because in the beginning at least, the greatest competition will come not from foreign firms but from new domestic participants in the market.

The life insurance industry is in the situation of having one misfortune added to another.

In light of current insurance conditions, the insurance industry is not in a position to open its market to either domestic or foreign competition and is resisting strongly, citing various reasons such as recruitment problems, deficiencies in managing assets, etc.

Under this approach, the industry is arguing that the opening up of the life insurance market should be carried out in stages, starting with the entry of foreign firms in the form of local branch offices or agencies.

The industry hopes that the problem of opening up the market will be minimized like fireworks that fail to ignite.

At the same time, the industry is showing dissatisfaction with the insurance authorities who have yet to show a clear direction for the problem of opening up the market, leaving things in an ambiguous state.

There are also complaints about the hearing held in the afternoon of 14 November.

At any rate, the opening of the insurance market raises a number of problems that must be carefully investigated, including the provision of competition for the domestic insurance industry, the minimization of excessive competition, and staged measures to deal with pressures to open up the Korean market.

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N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

ARTICLE EXPLAINS MILITARY COMMAND STRUCTURE

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Feb 86 pp 4, 6, 10, 12, 14-15

[Article by G. Jacobs]

[Text]

North Korea remains the most militarized state in all Asia, and would indeed rival any in the world today. In the past decade, the North Korean People's Army (NKPA) has grown from a force of some 440,000 to an estimate of nearly 800,000 today. Such a force places heavy demands on the country's civilian economy, to the point that many North Koreans have voluntarily served in the military as a guarantee of future security, in an economy racked with international debts and badly overburdened by military spending. Despite such an environment, a thaw in relations between Pyongyang and Moscow is underway that promises to bring to North Korea new sophistication for its military forces. Perhaps now is as good a time as any to take a close look at selected aspects of the military and government.

BACKGROUND TO MILITARY DEVELOPMENT

Few will remember the Soviet "liberation" of North Korea in September 1945, just as few will remember the initial arrival of American occupation forces to South Korea in the same month. For Koreans on both sides of today's Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), memories of June 25, 1950 are likely to be far more vivid. On this date, some 135,000 North Korean troops crossed the demarcation line dividing the two occupation zones and invaded the Southern portion of the peninsula. The NKFA advanced relentlessly southward, but time and distance were to severely limit its ability to fully exploit its early successes and occupy the whole peninsula. Intervention by United Nations and American forces led to the destruction of the North Korean logistical infrastructure supporting the southeard thrusts, and ultimately to the complete rout of the veterans who had fought in the anti-Japanese campaigns under Mao Zedong. The cost of the war for the North was an estimated half-million personnel killed; while some 50,000 South Korean and 34,000 American soldiers died in the war.

The Korean peninsula is a far different place today than it was thirty years ago. Yet the aim of the North Korean regime has not changed — be it under Kim Il-Song or his son and

successor, Kim Jong Il. The Pyongyang government remains one of the world's most isolated regimes, and the country is certainly the most militarized of nations.

An overview of the country's military and political command structure becomes essential. The former commander of US military forces in Korea, General John Wickham, stated in 1982, "North Korea is investing between 15 percent and 20 percent of its GNP in military expenditures, surpassing the ROK (Republic of Korea) military in every sector, with twice as many tanks, two to three times the artillery and land-based rockets, twice the aircraft and four times the naval vessels." (1) During this period the United States was in the process of reevaluating the North Korean forces. Estimates by the CIA showed that the strengths of various NKPA units were growing significantly and that from the mid-Seventies onwards North Korea was expanding its military forces significantly. General Wickham warned at the time that the North was engaged in an expansion of its military forces aimed at unbalancing the military equation of the Korean peninsula.

COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

The management and operational control of the North Korean armed forces is the responsibility of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces (MPAF). The Ministry reports and answers directly to both the Central People's Committee of the Pyongyang central government, and to the Military Committee of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) on matters concerning the administration and doctrines of the armed forces (see DPRK party organization chart).

The Military Committee reports directly to the larger Central Committee Secretariat; the General Secretary being Kim Il-song, who is also Chairman of the Military Committee (M). His son and heir-apparent, Kim Jong-il is one of the 18 members of the MC. According to the North Korean Constitution, Article 103, chapter 7 (revised in December 1972), the "Central People's Committee" (or Central Committee) is responsible for establishing national policy in the country, including providing guidance on military policy within the broad context of national defence. It can also proclaim a "state of war," or promulgate the mobilization orders in times of war.

The MPAF, which reports directly to the MC, is under the command of General O Chin-u (who is also a member of the MC). The MPAF has three principal departments: the General Staff, which exercises operational control over the armed forces; the General Political Bureau, which directs all political and indoctrination activity within the military; and the General Rear Services Bureau, which directs all logistical and support services.

NORTH KOREA'S MAJOR MILITARY FORCES

GROUND FORCES:

ARMOUR — 2 ARMoured DIVISION's; 5 INDEP. TANK Bde;
2 INDEP. TANK REGTS
MOTORIZED INF — 3 DIVISIONS
INFANTRY — 34 INF. DIV'S; 9 INDEP. INF. BDE.
ARTILLERY — 2 HEAVY ARTY REGTS; 120 ARTY BNS; 2 MORTAR
BNS; 6 SSM BNS (FROG — 5 P-7); 82 MRL BNS.
RIVER CROSSING : 5 REGTS (13 BNS ALL SFC)
AAA — 2 AA DIVISION'S; 3 INDEP. AA REGTS.
AIR DEFENCE — 4 SAM BDE (40 BTRY's — 250 SA-2, SOME SA-3)

AIR FORCE:

LIGHT BOMBERS — 70 (IL-28)
STRIKE/CAS AIRCRAFT — 440 — PLUS (MIG-23MF, SU-7B, MIG-17,
-15, Q-5).
INTERCEPTOR — 260 (MIG-21, -19)
TRANSPORTS
HELICOPTERS — 145 (85 HUGHES — 500 C/D, 40 Mi-4, 20 Mi-8)

NAVY:

450-475 VESSELS, INCL. 20 SUBMARINES (SS), 13-15 SS(M),
4 FFL, 24 FAC (M), 33 PCS, 155-PLUS FAC (G), 185-PLUS (T)

as well as procurement of equipment for the military services. Under the direction of the MPAF headquarters are the separate commands, namely: the Strategic Forces Command (SFC), the Artillery Command (ATC), the Armour Command (ARC), the Navy (NKN), the Air Force (NKAF), and the separate Army Corps commands (ten). Under direct authority of the Military Committee is the substantial para-military forces grouped under the Workers/Peasant Red Militia (WPRM), composed of former military personnel who may serve until the age of 50. The MPRM currently numbers some 1.5 million, and represents a significant political as well as a territorial defence force.

The largest formation within the NKPA is the Corps, and the NKPA is organized around ten such Corps (see map). The structure of an army corps is highly flexible, and it is organized to reflect the required defence mission of the particular area the corps is assigned to. The combat requirement along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) is significantly different from the rugged, mountainous region of the northeast adjacent to the Soviet border; and, as such, the composition of their forces is distinctly different. A typical NKPA corps consists of a headquarters command, support elements, four infantry divisions, two infantry brigades, three artillery regiments, one multiple rocket launcher regiment, one independent armour regiment, two anti-aircraft regiments, one chemical warfare regiment, one engineer and one signal battalion, an anti-tank guided weapons company, and a field hospital.

Within each of these corps areas there are units drawn from the Strategic Forces Command (SFC) who are charged with specific missions, some of which might include special missions associated with breaching the DMZ, etc. The presence of SFC elements, particularly within an army corps area, does not mean augmentation of that corps' force structure. These forces may be involved in multi-corps assignments and missions, and are therefore outside the command structure of the army corps. This is especially so for units stationed near the DMZ.

At this juncture it would be appropriate to examine each of the service components of the North Korean armed forces, with an overview of their organization and mission.

THE NORTH KOREAN AIR FORCE (NKAF)

The NKAF's primary mission is air defence of the country, in conjunction with the missile and anti-aircraft artillery forces of the army. In addition, the NKAF has a distinct role to play in any strategic offensive against the South. The following missions might summarize that assignment:

- neutralize the air defence forces of the South.
- attain air superiority over the battlefield.
- conduct offensive air strikes.
- conduct reconnaissance missions to determine suitable targets for future strikes, determine the level of UN/US reinforcements, and determine battle damage to installations previously attacked.
- conduct airlift operations, both in support of initial unconventional warfare operations and airborne operations to exploit breakthroughs along the main line-of-resistance.

The NKAF is a separate branch of the armed forces, consisting of "air regiments", "air battalions", and "air companies". Regiments normally consist of some 45 aircraft, battalions 16-18, and "air companies" more comparable to Western air forces' "flights" (four aircraft).

THE NORTH KOREAN NAVY (NKN)

The primary mission of the navy is to support the insertion of "unconventional warfare" forces into the South* and to provide defence for North Korea's long coastline. It is likely that defensive missions to protect the North's coastline will be secondary to the offensive-oriented naval missions, including the insertion of commando and guerrilla forces into South Korea.

The large numbers of light, high-speed landing craft would indicate the intention to rely primarily on the "Nampo" LCPL

* See G. Jacobs, "North Korea Looks South: Unconventional Warfare Forces," *Asian Defence Journal*, December 1985 pp. 10-23.

vessels in the offensive missions, backed by missile, torpedo and gun-armed attack craft. Each of the "Nampo" craft is capable of carrying a half-company sized unit deep along the South's coastline. Other vessels will be requisitioned for other missions, including the use of trawlers and merchant ships for support missions. North Korean naval authorities might also convert one or two of their passenger ships for landing large numbers of troops at a predesignated location.

At least half to two-thirds of the North Korean Navy's submarine force will be engaged in offensive patrols in the southern part of the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea areas. The remainder will be retained "up north" for defensive patrols off the country's major ports, including Hamhung, Wonson, Chongjin, etc. Successes are not likely to be high for their submarine

NORTH KOREAN WEAPONS PRODUCTION

<u>WEAPON</u>	<u>ORDNANCE FACILITY</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
D-20 152MM How	No. 26	Previously produced 76MM M-1942
M-46 180MM Gun		May also produce 122MM M-1938 How
80MM T-31, 82MM M-37 120MM M1938 Mortars	No. 82, No. 66	
107MM Type-63 122MM, 140MM RPU-14	No. 67	12, 16 and 40-round launched versions
RPG-2, 7 Rocket Launcher	No. 67	
82MM B. 10 Rocket Launcher	No. 67	
14.5MM ZAU-2, 4 HMG	No. 67, No. 26	
7.62MM AK-47 Assault Rifle	No. 67	
7.62MM RPK and RPD LMG	No. 67	
SIMONOV 7.62MM M 1891/30 Rifle	No. 67	
Type 58 7.62MM Rifle	No. 67, No. 65, No. 61	
Grenades and Ammunition	Kyongwon, Jongsong, No. 42, No. 65, No. 67, No. 81, No. 82, No. 93, No. 101	
Ground Mines (Anti-tank, etc)	Yongpong, Jongsong, No. 42, No. 66, No. 81, No. 82	
<u>VEHICLES</u>		
T-62 MBT	—	Previously built T-55's
130MM SPG M1975, 122/152MM SPH M1974, 152MM SPH M1979	—	
SUNGNI-61 4x4 truck	—	3 SPH/SPG versions being built. Possible
Jeep V-416 (UAZ-69) Jeep	—	

force, for their obsolescent submarines (*Whiskey* and *Romeo* class diesel-electrics) will be facing US and South Korean ASW forces. The submarine forces missions are likely to centre primarily on anti-shipping attacks; but, as during the Korean War (1950-53), UN/US forces are likely to institute a combination of offensive ASW operations and convoys for protection of reinforcements headed for the peninsula.

On the West Coast, the vast tidal conditions in this area will have much to do with success or failure of amphibious operations. Large numbers of NKN torpedo, missile, and gun-armed high-speed attack craft can be expected to operate not only as escorts for NKN amphibious landing groups, but also in hunter/killer groups intent on offensive anti-shipping attacks. This is likely to include attacks on South Korean naval bases, coastal radar sites, petroleum storage facilities, and airfield facilities near the coast. Once the invasion is well underway, much of the navy is likely to revert to defensive missions along the North Korean coast, combined with periodic hit-and-run offensive missions along the South Korean coast.

ARMOUR COMMAND (ARC)

The Armour Command, like the other major commands, is subordinated under the MPAF. Its responsibilities are mainly technical supervision and training of the NKPA's armoured forces. The ARC interacts with the armoured forces — from tank division down to tank battalion levels — and with the mechanized force. However, the ARC is not, as one might conclude from its title, a tactical command with authority over armoured formations.

ARTILLERY COMMAND (ATC)

The Artillery Command has a similar role to that of the Armour Command's, except for its training responsibilities, which are delegated to the division level and below, with each respective unit being responsible for training artillery crews. General fire support, whether from multiple rocket launchers and/or artillery, is the responsibility of the unit. The ATC is responsible for the technical supervision of the armed forces' artillery, and like the ARC, might have a major say in the procurement of weapons from abroad. In addition, it is likely that the Command supervises the ordnance factories responsible for producing the country's 122mm and 130mm weapons, as well as tank guns.

STRATEGIC FORCES COMMAND (SFC)

The Strategic Forces Command (SFC) has units assigned that are special in nature and committed to operations only to accomplish certain missions. The SFC is under the direct authority of the CinC (and may be specifically controlled by the Military Committee via Kim Il-song or Kim Jong-il). The SFC consists of three mechanized infantry divisions, three armoured divisions, and twenty light infantry brigades subordinated to the Eight Special Corps; five elite training regiments, five SAM and five AAA regiments, and ten FROG surface-to-surface missile battalions.

Given the composition of forces under the SFC, it is likely the force represents the "spearhead" of the NKPA. This sizable force may also be parcelled out to army corps commands, or

NORTH KOREA'S BUDGETS 1982-83

	BUDGET PERCENTAGE	1983 ('000)	CHANGE FROM '82	1982 ('000)	CHANGE FROM '81
REVENUE	—	11,478,770	+ 7.3	10,698,110	+ 9.6
EXPENDITURE	—	11,478,770	+ 9.6	10,473,400	+ 9.2
ECONOMY	62.5	7,167,970	+ 9.4	6,552,080	+ 11.5
SOCIAL WELFARE	20.2	2,320,270	+ 6.2	2,184,810	+ 2.7
MILITARY	14.8	1,698,860	+ 11.1	1,529,120	+ 7.7
ADMINISTRATION	2.5	291,670	—	207,390	

may be assigned to support a particular army corps for specific missions. Given a decision to invade the South, it is likely some of the SFC's units will be assigned to the 2nd, 5th, and 1st Corps areas along the DMZ. In this assignment it is likely the will be utilized to augment existing corps forces, and to provide the forces for attacking and seizing specific targets in South Korea (most likely pre-designated at the SFC-level).

North Korea has some 8,000 anti-aircraft weapons, a figure significantly higher than that ever attained by North Vietnam during the Vietnam War of the 1960-70s. All of the weapons are believed to be subordinated to Air Defence Command (ADC), a subcommand of the Artillery Command. Some of the surface-to-air missile (SAM) battalions now under the SFC's authority might be designated for the ADC in wartime, particularly for the defence of certain vital strategic targets (MPAF headquarters, certain munitions facilities, etc).

DEFENCE EXPENDITURES

Note should be taken of North Korea's defence expenditures, which have imposed a heavy burden on the country's economy since the armed forces' expansion programme began a decade ago. In 1975, the armed forces had a combined manpower of some 500,000. The leadership reduced the minimum age for military service from 18 to 17 with the result that the strength of the armed forces rose to some 678,000 within five years. The proportion of manpower thus liable for military service is now about 1 in 25 (formerly about 1 in 35), while that in South Korea is about 1 in 60.

North Korea's defence budget is not officially announced in the fashion of most democratic states. Some figures are provided as regards "reported" (or "announced") overall defence expenditure, and these figures are generally available from South Korean sources within a year or two of the defence year. The accompanying table on defence expenditure (as a proportion of total outlay) has been called from official announcements and South Korean sources. Various estimates are also given in the *IJSS*'s "Military Balance" each year, but these are not broken down as they are in the accompanying table.

As with most other communist bloc nations (especially the USSR and China), defence expenditure figures are distorted and are generally significantly lower (up to 50 percent) than the actual expenditure for defence. Much of what the West or other democratic states would consider defence expenditures are borne by the other ministries. Thus, research and development (R&D) is often not included in defence spending figures. Funding to support the 1.5 million strong Worker/Peasant Red Militia (EPRM) would not be included in defence costs, but will be buried under social welfare expenditures.

According to the *IJSS*, North Korea's defence expenditure for 1981 was \$1.47 billion (GNP @ \$16.5 bn). In the same year,

South Korea reportedly spent \$4.4 billion. For 1983 the chart indicates a figure of \$1.698 billion, an 11.1 percent increase over the previous year. This reportedly represents some 14.8 percent of the national budget. However, by reading carefully between the lines and cutting through the jargon, conservative estimates are a defence expenditure of \$3.5 billion (31 percent of total budget), or 23.8 percent of the GNP for that year.* As one Japanese journal noted, "this must set some limit on the modernization of the North Korean forces, even though very high priority is given to the military at the cost of the civilian sector and of labour shortages."

CONCLUSION

While North Korean guerrilla and infiltration teams have not been as active as they were two or three years ago, the peninsula clearly remains the most likely area of *major* conflict in North Asia today. According to a Japanese analysis made in 1983, "North Korea, despite its announced defence policy, was not in a position to invade the South without the support of China or the Soviet Union."² Japanese sources credit this to Chinese statements regarding likely North Korean actions, including the option to invade the South. Often quoted by the Japanese is the statement by Chinese Communist Foreign Secretary

Xi Zhongxun, "If the Americans start a war in Korea again, the Chinese people will come to the aid of the Korean people in their struggle, not only across the Yalu but also from all other directions". The Japanese regard this statement as indicative of current Beijing-Pyongyang relations and they see it as an implicit Chinese warning to Pyongyang that it should not venture south without Chinese support.

Whether North Korea's political leadership will heed Chinese warnings, particularly in view of the thaw in Pyongyang's relations with Moscow, is not clear. The central aim of the regime remains the liberation of the South by force of arms, and it is only a matter of time before Pyongyang decides to do so again. ■

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

LARGE-SCALE OXYGEN SEPARATOR PRODUCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] At this time, when the whole country is excited about the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, a great, auspicious event has occurred at the Chollima Steel Joint Enterprise.

The workers and technicians of the Ragwon Machinery Joint Enterprise have installed and put into operation a large-scale oxygen separator built using our design, our technology, our strength, and our wisdom at the Chollima Steel Joint Enterprise.

The ceremony to commemorate its first operation was held 9 October on site.

Participating in the ceremony were Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Administration Council premier; Yi cha-pang, chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee; and Yi Chae-yun, party responsible secretary of Namp'o City and chairman of the Namp'o City Peoples Committee, along with functionaries from related sectors and the workers and supporters of the enterprise.

Yi Chae-yun, party responsible secretary of Namp'o City and chairman of the Namp'o City Peoples Committee, gave a report.

The report noted that the building of a large-scale oxygen separator of our design and with our technology, our strength, and our wisdom has great significance for our country's scientific and technological development. At the same time, the report emphasized that the main of this large-scale oxygen separator on our own strength in a short time is a shining success achieved through the vigorous guidance of our party and the wise leadership of the great leader, who has fostered the ranks of intellectuals and concerned himself endlessly that the many technicians develop the country's science and technology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must successfully realize the scientific transformation of the people's economy and smoothly guarantee the work of chuche-izing and modernizing the

people's economy by strengthening science research work and rapidly developing technology so as to resolve in a timely manner the scientific and technological problems that arise in economic construction."

This large-scale oxygen separator, which is the proud labor product of the Ragwon working class which has lent glory to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, is, in its level of technology, yet another splendid creation of the proud 1980's.

This large-scale oxygen separator made by the Ragwon workers and technicians is remote-controlled and is a piece of very high performance equipment.

Considering that few countries in the world can build oxygen separators, it is truly a matter of pride that we have built one with our own design and technology and our own strength and wisdom.

The building of this large-scale oxygen separator shows the power of our self-reliant people's economy and shows that when our working class, scientists, and technicians uphold the party's requirements and struggle powerfully, we can solve any problem and powerfully advance the construction of the socialist economy.

By building this large-scale oxygen separator on our own, we have occupied yet another high fortress of science and technology and we have opened the bright way to building bigger large-scale oxygen separators in the future.

Indeed, the building and operating of a large-scale oxygen generator is a great advance in the chuche-ization, modernization, and scientific transformation of the people's economy.

In particular, by building a large-scale oxygen separator, we have brought an epochal transformation to raising production in various sectors of the people's economy such as the metallurgical industry and the chemical industry.

By using the oxygen produced by the large-scale oxygen separator, the Chollima Steel Joint Enterprise has been able to shorten greatly the time needed to make steel and has conserved much electricity and fuel while improving the quality of steel.

Also, with ample supplies of oxygen, the gas generator furnace works better and such operations as cutting and heating are carried out more smoothly.

At the ceremony, Premier Kang Song-san cut the tape to begin operations.

The large-scale oxygen separator will contribute greatly to the production of steel at this enterprise.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

TIDELAND RECLAMATION PROJECT COMPLETED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Completion ceremonies for the third and fifth areas of the Yongmae Island Tidelands Reclamation Project were held on 3 October.

At this time, when the whole country is rushing to meet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as a great festival of victors, the holding of the completion ceremonies for the Yongmae Island tidelands reclamation project is a truly meaningful and proud event.

Participating in the completion ceremony were Comrade Pak Song-ch'ol, member the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and vice-president; Paek Pom-su, party responsible secretary of South Hwanghae Province and Chairman of the South Hwanghae Province peoples' committee; and O Hyon-chu, chief of the Tidelands Reclamation General Bureau, along with functionaries from related sectors and the builders and supporters of the Yongmae Island tidelands reclamation project.

At the completion ceremonies, the workers and supporters who displayed a model of the construction of the Yongmae Island tidelands reclamation were given state awards.

Then, following the report of O Hyon-chu, chief of the Tidelands Reclamation General Bureau, there were discussions of the determination of the innovators.

Comrade Kin Chong-il, member and secretary of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, taught as follows:

"If we can reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tidelands, the appearance of our land will change, and our country will become and even more beautiful people's paradise that is good to live in."

According to the report and discussions, the builders of the South Hwanghae Tidelands Combined Construction Enterprise achieved shining feats of labor in the construction of the Yongmae Island tidelands in order to realize as quickly as possible the grand vision of our party for remaking nature.

The great leader clearly revealed the direction and way for reclaiming the Yongmae Island tidelands and has shown a great concern.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il not only sent thousands of discharged soldiers and young persons to the Yongmae Island tidelands construction site, but he also sent skilled workers from throughout the country, making it possible to carry out the work rapidly.

Upholding the great leader's teachings and the party's lofty intent, the builders here operated boldly from the very beginning of the project to increase the speed of the work.

Upholding the teachings of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il that preparatory construction must be done well in order to carry out the tidelands construction work strongly, they pierced the raw sea to carry out electrical construction first, after which they carried out the work of establishing a quarry and a materials base on site in lightening speed.

The builders from the South Hwanghae Tidelands Combined Construction Enterprise, who took charge of the construction of the tidelands of the fifth area of Yongmae Island in order to wrest 1,200 chongbo of new land from the tidelands, cut across the freezing raw sea to achieve astounding miracles in the project to link the mainland and Yongmaw Island with the several-thousand-meter No 2 levee work and the dike work. In particular, they boldly adopted methods suited to local features to overcome the phenomena of trenches and riptides to increase the speed of the work by an unprecedented degree, thereby successfully finishing the work of closing the No 2 levee.

The builders of the Hwanghae Tidelands Combined Construction Enterprise, who received extravagant praise from the great leader as a "construction unit that works well without rumors" and as a "powerful unit," took charge of the work of the third area's intermediate levees and coastal levee and greatly increased their levee-building speed, achieving the proud success of completely stopping the flow of the sea by pouring 25,000 cubic meters of rock and earth into the deep and swiftly flowing final section.

The completion of the third and fifth areas of the Yongmae Island tidelands is the proud result of the struggle to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tidelands as well as a 10,000 year treasure for our descendents.

Throughout the whole process of reclaiming the 2,500 chongbo in the third and fifth areas of the Yongmae Island tidelands, the builders here kept their firm belief that they could succeed in the nature-remaking struggle of blocking the western sea even in the cold winter season.

The reporter and discussants all agreed that this proud success was totally the result of the wise leadership of the great leader and the party and strengthened their resolve to finish the first damming work of the Kangnyong tidelands and the Ung Island tidelands this year.

A resolution was adopted at the completion ceremony.

9137/12951
CSO: 4110/006

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ORE SEPARATION REAGENT FACTORY CONSTRUCTED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] A modern ore separation reagent production base, the Sunch'on Reagent Factory, has been constructed and put into operation on the banks of the beautiful Taedong River.

The Sunch'on Reagent Factory, which began operations before the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, is yet another modern ore separation reagent production base built in order to make bloom the great leader's vision for the development of the extractive industries.

Various external decorations have been added to the main production building, the harmoniously arranged surrounding secondary-production buildings and unit buildings, and the large and small pipes running like a spider web have been painted so that the factory is bright and fresh.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The extractive industries form the first process of production and consequently, if we do not place this sector at the fore, then none of the sectors of the people's economy can develop properly."

This newly built factory produces various valuable ore separation reagents. The reagents produced here are better suited than the previously used reagents to our country's ores and are very effective separators.

The reagents produced here will now be provided to mines, factories, and enterprises and will contribute greatly to regularizing production at a high level.

All the Sunch'on Reagent Factory's processes, from the introduction of materials to the packaging of products, are streamlined and the production process is mechanized and automated. The supply of semi-finished products and supplementary materials is done by automatic opening and shutting and temperature control is automated. Many materials, finished products, and semifinished products are sent by pipe.

The disposal of waste water and gas at this plant is very rational.

The ceremony to commemorate the beginning of operations at the factory was held 8 October on site.

Participating in the ceremony were Kim Hak-pong, responsible secretary of the Korean Workers Party South P'yongan Province Committee and chairman of the South P'yongan Peoples Committee, and the functionaries of related sectors along with factory workers, builders, and supporters.

Kim Chong-ho, responsible secretary of the Sunch'on City Party Committee and chairman of the Sunchon City Peoples Committee, gave a report at the operations ceremony.

The report noted that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly revealed the construction direction and way for this factory, analyzed the progress of construction several times, and established positive measures for advancing construction.

According to the report, the party members and design functionaries of the Namhung Chemical Design Shop rushed on site to carry out a design battle day and night and provided masterly technical guidance once construction began.

Also, the party members and workers of Sunch'on City who stepped forth to take charge of construction work achieved great results from the beginning in order to fulfill the party's intention of placing the extractive industries firmly at the forefront.

In a short time, they excavated 25,000 cubic meters of riverbank rock and soil and poured over 8,000 cubic meters of concrete. The working classes of the factories and enterprises of South P'yongan Province who took charge of making the equipment for this factory achieved the innovation of producing hundreds of types of equipment in a few months.

The builders who stepped forth for the erection of the equipment, including the working classes of the 11th Thermal Power Plant and the coal mines of the Sunch'on district, did a fine job throughout with the erection of the chemical equipment.

The Sunch'on Reagent Factory, which has now announced its operations, will contribute greatly to the development of our country's extractive industries.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NEW PLANT TO MANUFACTURE COMPLEX DYE FOR METALS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, the construction of the metal dye plant at the Munch'on Dye Factory has been completed and began operations on 5 October.

This plant, which is a modern dye production base and which provides a post-treatment process that brings to mind a large chemical factory, is filled with automatic large wet-style mixers, large-scale warm-air driers, and a reaction system with tens of pieces of machine equipment made with the factory's own technology and materials, along with a materials process equipped to handle our country's abundant materials.

All of the plant's production processes are done by remote control.

By putting into operation this new metal dye plant, this factory is now better able to fulfill the party's guideline for bringing about a light-industry revolution and to meet smoothly the demand for dyes with our own materials, technology, and equipment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the future, the chemical-industry sector will have to carry out strongly the struggle to create new modern chemical-industry bases while struggling to use existing productive capabilities better."

Upon hearing that a technician from this factory had succeeded in test-producing a better metal dye using our unique methods, the great leader set forth the task of quickly completing the construction of the dye plant and the party took measures to provide the necessary materials.

Endlessly encouraged by the high trust and concern of the great leader and the party, the factory's workers, technicians, and three-revolutions team members displayed the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance with a high revolutionary zeal from the first day of construction.

When the issue of relying on specialized machine factories for the making of various kinds of complicated machine equipment arose, they helped and guided

each other in drawing hundreds of blueprints and improved their processing ability through mass technical innovations to make several thousand parts of over 1,000 different types, thereby ensuring equipment manufacture.

In this spirit of struggle, they mobilized all the factory's internal reserves and capacities to resolve the automation elements and machines needed for modernization, thus advancing the beginning of the plant's operation.

The factory activated the strength and wisdom of the masses to set up the materials handling process, the dye synthesis process, the dye post-treatment process, and the dye completion process on a flow basis while carrying out test production in each process to ensure the complete and successful operation of the plant.

This factory's workers, technicians, and three-revolutions team members have set up this new dye production process and put it into operation to claim the pride of brightly decorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, and they are now strongly carrying out a struggle to maintain the equipment properly and regularize dye production.

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CSO: 4110/010

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JSP MEMBER ATTACKS ASSIMILATION POLICY TOWARD KOREANS

SK280447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 (KNS-KCNA)--CHOSON SINBO March 21 carried an article by lawyer Katsusuke Ozawa, member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party, denouncing the Japanese Government's assimilation policy towards the Koreans in Japan.

Recalling that the Ministry of Justice of Japan started on February 19 "a fact-finding survey" on the third generation of the Koreans in Japan through the local immigration bureaus and branch offices, he noted: The outlines of the "survey" include many questionnaires intended for the assimilation of Koreans in Japan, such as questionnaires about their "willingness of naturalization".

The author said "It is an infringement upon the national dignity of other nations to force assimilation" on Koreans in Japan, in view of the specific historical background of their residence in Japan.

The current "fact-finding survey self-exposes the invariable assimilation policy of the Japanese Government", he stressed.

Saying that the Japanese Government must refrain from the "fact-finding survey" for forcing naturalization and assimilation upon the Koreans in Japan, he strongly demanded it to renounce the assimilation policy.

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CSO: 4100/109

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREANS IN JAPAN RESOLVE TO SUPPORT STRUGGLES IN SOUTH

SK209429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting of Korean activists for the promotion of democratic constitutional amendments from different parts of Japan was held in Atami City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, on March 16 under the sponsorship of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong), an organization under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan").

A report was made at the meeting by Yang Yong-yong, director of the organizational department of "Hanmintong", under the title "The Present Situation and Our Tasks".

The reporter said that the strained situation in South Korea demands the overseas Koreans to intensify the struggle for overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime", achieving a democratic constitution and realizing national unification, in response to the struggle of the South Korean democratic forces.

He put forward fighting tasks to support the South Korean people's signature campaign for constitutional amendment, vigorously wage an anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and conduct activities for exposing and denouncing suppression by Chon Tu-hwan.

Then many Korean figures, youth and students made speeches expressing their resolution to carry these tasks into practice.

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END